251
F73Mb
Cop. 2

Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 6 June 1957

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
AUG 19 1957
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Article

Long-Range Projections of Food Consumption 1

Commodity Notes

Fats and Oils : Recent Market Developments 19

Dried Milk : Recent Changes in Production, Trade, and Consumption 21

Tea : Supply/Demand Position and Prospects 25

Rice : Short Notes 27

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION : *New and Revised Production Data — Wheat — Rye — Rice (Paddy) — Maize — Citrus Fruit — Milk* 30

TRADE : *Wheat and Wheat Flour — Rice — Oranges and Tangerines — Lemons and Limes — Coffee — Tea — Cacao Beans — Tobacco* 37

PRICES : *Series of Prices of International Significance — Beef Cattle — Sheep and Lambs — Pigs — Coffee — Cacao and Tea — Tobacco* 47

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME - ITALY

Just Published

YEARBOOK
OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
1956
(Volume X, Part I, Production)

Now being prepared for early release, the new edition of the Yearbook contains a complete listing of data for 1955, the latest revisions of data for the 1934-38 prewar average, for 1954, and for the 1948-52 postwar average.

Thanks to better organization of national statistical services, it has been possible to improve the presentation of the tables. Among the new features and significant revisions to be found in this issue of the Yearbook are :

1. Official data for recent years on China (available for the first time since 1948).
2. A new section on index numbers of agricultural production, including two new tables on world and regional totals and per caput food and agricultural production.
3. New tables on cows, silk, beehives and honey in the section on livestock numbers and products, while the table on tractors has been complemented by a table on garden tractors appearing in the Notes on the Tables.

In addition, the section on prices includes new tables on poultry, farm machinery, and index numbers of international market prices of oilseeds and fats and oils, with all price series re-examined and, wherever necessary, corrected. New series have been added to many of the tables.

In this edition of the Yearbook, the notes to the price tables include additional information on the sources of the statistical series and the methods by which the annual averages and price index numbers have been calculated. Most of the price tables include the 1934-38 prewar average and annual data from 1947 to 1955.

Orders may be placed with FAO sales agents

U.S. $3,50 or 17s. 6d., or equivalent in local currency

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The Bulletin is issued in the month indicated on the cover and contains information available as of the 25th of the preceding month.

Annual subscription US$5.00 (25s.) ; single copies US$0.50 (2s.6d.). Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

Information from the MONTHLY BULLETIN may be quoted if reference is made to the source.

Economics Division - A. H. Boerma, Director
M. Ezekiel, Deputy Director
P. L. Sherman, Editor

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. VI, No. 6 June 1957

LONG-RANGE PROJECTIONS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION

by L. GOREUX

The analysis of long-term prospects for demand is an essential part of the working out of a plan of economic development. It therefore seems useful to outline the present state of research in the field of long-term food consumption [1] forecasting on the basis of studies carried out in seven countries.

General Principles

Long-range projections of consumption usually apply to a period of some ten years. More precisely, Table 1 shows that the period of forecast varies from 5 to 25 years in the surveys analyzed below.

It may seem rather futile to work out projections for a ten-year period when even a short-term forecast is very uncertain. In fact, short- and long-term forecasts are two very different matters and entail the use of distinct techniques. The short-term forecast depends essentially on the development of the market situation (the political situation, salary demands, weather conditions, etc.). On the other hand, the purpose of long-range projections is to appraise structural changes in consumption, disregarding the short-term fluctuations mentioned previously. In other words, it is not a question of knowing what the exact amount of consumption between 1 January 1965 and 31 December 1965 will be, but of ascertaining what will be the consumption trends between 1955 and 1965, disregarding the influence of the special conditions of the market situation in the year 1965.

The structural changes in consumption during the next ten years depend on the general economic development of the country. Also, forecasts are conditional in that they are made in terms of a number of assumptions relating to general economic development and, in particular, to population growth and to changes in purchasing power *per caput*. Moreover, as often as not, consumption projections are estimated on the basis of several alternative hypotheses.

[1] Certain references are made to non-food commodities of agricultural origin, such as tobacco and articles of clothing.

Table 1. — Long-Range Projections of Consumption, Reference Period

Country	Period	Duration (years)
France[1, 2]	1952–57	5
	1954–65	11
Germany, Western[3, 4]	1954/55 – 1964/65	10
India[5]	1955/56 – 1960/61	5
Netherlands[6]	1950–70	20
Sweden[7]	1955–65	10
United Kingdom[8, 9]	1955–80	25
United States[10]	1953–60	7
	1953–75	22
All member countries of OEEC[11]	1955–60	5

[1] CENTRE DE RECHERCHES ET DE DOCUMENTATION SUR LA CONSOMMATION, *Perspectives sur l'évolution de la consommation des particuliers de 1952 à 1957*, Paris, June 1955, No. IV.

[2] COMMISSARIAT GÉNÉRAL AU PLAN, *Perspectives de l'économie français en 1965*, Service des études économiques et financières du Ministère des finances, 1956.

L. M. GOREUX, "Perspectives des dépenses d'habillement des Français (1954-1965)." Paris, *Etudes et conjoncture*, No. 10, October 1956, pp. 887-933.

[3] A. HANAU and H. B. KROHN, *Die langfristigen Absatzaussichten der westdeutschen Landwirtschaft*, Alfred Strothe Verlag, Hannover.

[4] Dr. G THIEDE, "Zur langfristigen Entwicklung des Nahrungsverbrauchs je Kopf" (Projection 1953/54 - 1964/65). Sonderdruck aus *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, No. 35 (1957). Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg and Berlin.

[5] R. DAYAL, "Demand for Food in the Second Five-Year Plan." *The Agricultural Situation in India*, October 1956, pp. 468-488.

P. C. MAHALANOBIS, " The Approach of Operational Research to Planning in India." Sankhya, *The Indian Journal of Statistics*, Vol. 16, parts 1 and 2, December 1955, pp. 3-131.

[6] CENTRAAL PLANBUREAU, *Een Verkenning der Economische Toekomstmogelijkheden van Nederland 1950-1970*. 's-Gravenhage, November 1955.

P. J. VERDOORN, "Complementarity and Long-Range Projection." *Econometrica*, Vol. 24, No. 4, October 1956, pp. 429-451.

[7] R. BENTZAL *et al.*, *Den privata Konsumtionen i Sverige, 1931-65*. Industriens Utredningsinstitut (The Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research), Stockholm, 1957, Chapter 4 on Food, by Odd Gulbrandsen.

[8] ANDREW W. ASHBY, "The Future Pattern of Food Consumption in the United Kingdom." Paper presented to the Agricultural Economic Society on 17 December 1956.

[9] E. A. G. ROBINSON, "Agriculture's Place in the National Economy" (Projection 1955-65). Proceedings of Conference "Agriculture in the British Economy," Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., March 1957, pp. 6, 21-47.

[10] F. Rex DALY, "The Long-Run Demand for Farm Products." *Agricultural Economics Research*, July 1956, Vol. VIII, No. 3.

[11] *Europe Today and in 1960*. 8th Report of the OEEC, Vol. II, April 1957.

Consumption cannot merely be estimated as a function of purchasing power determined *a priori*, because there is an interdependence between consumption, purchasing power, and production. Consumption projections form one element of the model of economic development. It is therefore

necessary to ensure that consumption projections can be reconciled with production forecasts, and that the proposed model of economic development is coherent.

The consistency of the model is usually obtained by the iteration method, that is to say, by successive approximations. If production projections are consistent with those for consumption, allowing for the industrial uses of agricultural products and for the balance of foreign trade, the model is coherent. If there is inconsistency between them, the initial production goals cannot be attained; seeking after such goals would entail a disparity between production and consumption and, consequently, a change in the price structure or volume of use, changes that would react upon the volume of production. It is therefore necessary to modify the basic hypotheses [2] until a satisfactory harmony between production and consumption projections can be secured. Through such modification production policies can be adjusted in relation to potential consumption.

This study will be divided into two parts: the first will review the basic assumption on which consumption projections are made (population growth, purchasing power, prices); the second will be concerned with the working out of consumption projections on the basis of such assumptions. [3]

Framework of Economic Development

POPULATION

In Table 2, population growth has been measured by average annual rates calculated from linear and exponential growth formulae. [4] It should be noted that several rates of growth corresponding to various basic hypotheses have been adopted in some countries.

In estimating these population projections account has been taken of:

(*a*) Natural changes in population (population at the time of the reference year + births − deaths during the period under review).

(*b*) Net migration between the country considered and the rest of the world.

[2] It is theoretically possible to avoid successive approximations by determining simultaneously production and consumption within an economic model based on production possibilities (input-output analysis) and consumer preferences. However, the practical applications of this method are still greatly limited owing to the difficulty of fixing exactly the many parameters involved in so complex a model.

[3] The consistency of these hypotheses is assured by preliminary adjustments when applying the iterative method. This study refers to the ultimate adjustement.

[4] The rate of linear growth corresponds to the rate of simple interest, while the rate of exponential growth corresponds to the rate of compound interest. To calculate increase during the period examined, it suffices to multiply the annual linear rate by the length of the period expressed in years. To compare the growth rates among different countries, it is preferable to refer to the exponential growth rate, because the growth mechanism tends to follow an exponential rather than a linear law. The difference between the two rates may be of some importance when the increase exceeds 1 percent and covers a long period (Table 2, United States, 1.64 percent and 1.41 percent; Table 3, France, 4.7 percent and 3.8 percent).

Table 2. — Population Projections: Average Annual Rates of Growth Allowing for Migratory Movements

Country	Number of years covered by the projection	Average annual rates of growth	
		Linear growth	Exponential growth
		....*Percent*	
France	11	0.59	0.57
Germany, Western	10	0.62	0.45
			0.60
			0.75
India	5	1.2	1.17
Netherlands	20	0.99	0.91
		1.19	1.07
		1.33	1.19
Sweden	10	0.33	0.33
United Kingdom[1]	25	0.21	0.20
United States	22	1.36	1.20
		1.64	1.41

SOURCE: The above figures were calculated from the documents given in the reference list at the end of Table 1.

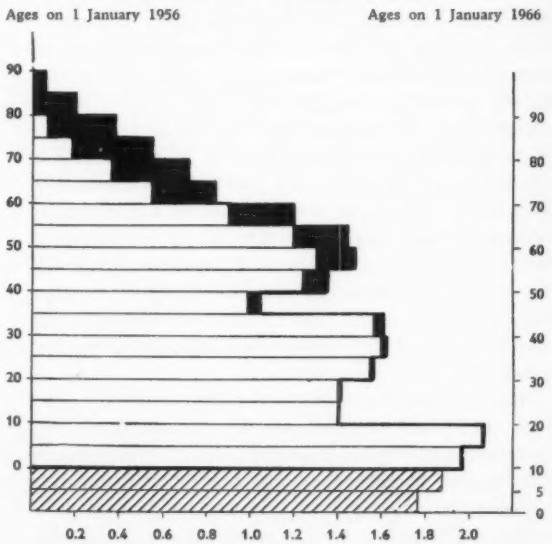
[1] Figures based on the appraisal of the Government Actuary.

Natural changes in population

The method used can be schematized by an example [5], namely the changes in French male population between 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1966. Starting from the population pyramid of 1 January 1956 as indicated in Figure 1, the population pyramid on 1 January 1966 can be plotted on the same graph by making a shift of ten years

[5] L. HENRY and R. PRESSAT, "Evolution de la population de la France jusqu'en 1970." *Population*, No. 1, 1955, pp. 9-56.

Figure 1. — Projections of the French male population, 1 January 1956 - 1 January 1966



Male population by age groups from 5 years (in million individuals)

The population pyramid on 1 January 1956 includes the white plus the black area

The population pyramid on 1 January 1966 includes the white plus the shaded area

Births between 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1966

Deaths between 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1966

downwards, by adding the shaded area corresponding to births and taking out the dark area representing deaths between 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1966.

Analysis of the graph suggests the following conclusions: (*i*) the population between 10 and 50 years of age on 1 January 1966 can be accurately determined. In fact, it is a question of individuals already alive on 1 January 1956 and for whom the mortality rate is low. A slight error in the mortality rate forecast would thus entail a very small error in the number of the 10 to 50-year-old population on 1 January 1966; (*ii*) for old people, the projections are less accurate owing to the higher mortality rate; (*iii*) for children under 10 on 1 January 1966, the projections may be distorted because the birth rate depends on the marriage rate and on the fertility rate, and may also be affected by sociological factors that are difficult to foresee.

Net Migrations

Usually, it is difficult to forecast the amplitude of migration as it depends greatly on the international political and economic situation. In the Netherlands, the Central Planning Bureau makes only one assumption for natural changes in population, but considers three hypotheses for net emigration, ranging from 2,000 persons per year to 30,000 persons per year. For Metropolitan France, the General Planning Office anticipates, between 1954 and 1965, a net immigration of 400,000 persons, mostly North Africans. Needless to say, political and economic changes in North Africa will affect the extent of emigration. For Western Germany the number of immigrants largely depends on international policy, which explains the wide difference between the low and the high hypotheses of population growth (0.45 percent and 0.75 percent per year).

PURCHASING POWER

The projections of increase in purchasing power are shown in Table 3 in the form of average annual rates corresponding to the various basic assumptions adopted. Two alternative concepts have been followed depending on the country: real disposable income per person and average value of total private consumption per person calculated at the level of prices of the base period.

The methods applied to estimate the changes in private consumption can be illustrated by two examples: France and the Netherlands.

France. The process adopted by the General Planning Office can be schematized in two stages. The first stage consists in estimating the change in the gross national domestic product. To this end, the French economy has been divided into eight sectors. For each of these sectors, the change in the following three factors has been estimated: the size of the working population, the number of hours of work per person per year, and the gross productivity of labor. Combining these three factors makes it possible to calculate the gross domestic product for each sector in 1965 and, by addition, the gross national domestic product. As two assumptions were made as to changes in productivity, two values for gross national domestic product were obtained.

In the second stage, the use of the gross domestic product is analyzed; taking into account, in particular, investments and foreign trade. The gross domestic product may be considered from the angle of receipts or from that of expenditure. From the angle of receipts, "household disposable income" constitutes one of the items in the receipts column. From the expenditure angle, "household consumption" is an item in the expenditure column, and represents about two thirds of the total "expenditure" equal to the value of the gross domestic product.

Netherlands. The Central Planning Bureau has devised a model of economic development based on three factors (capital, labor, foreign trade). This model consists of 15 endogenous variables, including private consumption. Since three different values were chosen for the exogenous variable "autonomous export demand," three alternative magnitudes for private consumption were arrived at.

Table 3. — Projections of Increase in Purchasing Power (Annual Rates of Increase in Disposable Income per Person and of Total Private Consumption per Person Calculated at the Level of Prices of the Base Period)

Country	Number of years covered by the projections	Annual rate of increase			
		Real disposable income per person		Value of total private consumption per person	
		Linear increase	Exponential increase	Linear increase	Exponential increase
		..... *Percent*			
France	11	3.5 4.7	3.0 3.8	3.4 4.5	2.9 3.7
Germany, Western	10		2.3 3.0 3.8		
India	5			2.6	2.5
Netherlands	20			1.9 2.2 2.4	1.6 1.8 2.0
Sweden	10			2.2 3.3	2.0 3.0
United Kingdom	25			2.6	2.0
United States	22	2.7	2.2		

SOURCE: See Tables 1 and 2.

Whatever the method used, purchasing-power forecasts depend upon some non-economic assumptions. [6] For instance, for the United States, Mr. Daly assumes: "A trend toward world peace... with the proportion of the nation's output devoted to national defence becoming smaller." [7]

PRICES

More often than not, constant prices are assumed in making consumption projections. [8] However, it has generally been assumed that the cost of services would increase at a rate close to that of the per caput purchasing power. In Sweden, two alternative assumptions have been made as to the relation between changes in the index of food prices and the cost of living index. According to one assumption, relative prices would remain unchanged. According to the other, an increase of 1 percent in purchasing power would be associated with an increase of 0.5 percent in food prices.

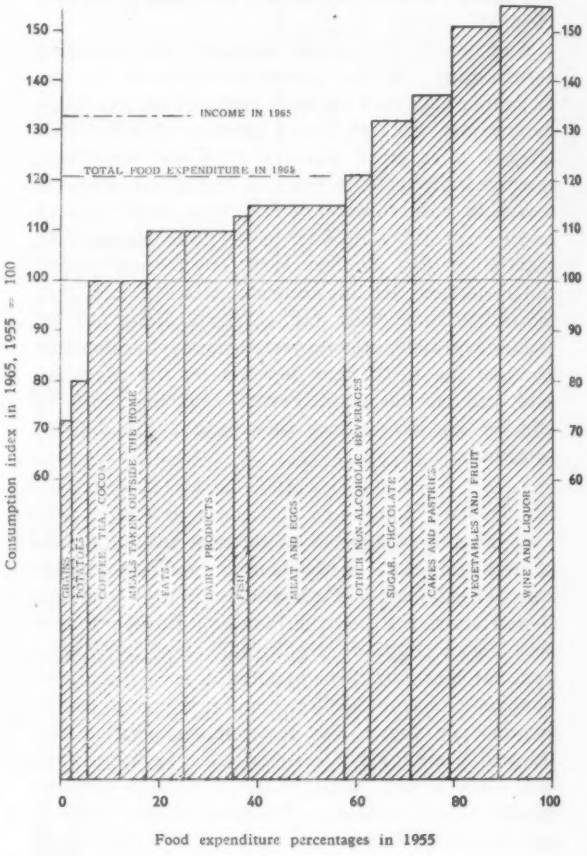
Consumption Trends

RESULTS

Tables 4 to 8 summarize the food consumption projections made within the framework of assumptions on variations in population and purchasing power shown earlier in Tables 2 and 3. Consumption trends are expressed in indices, the index 100 referring to the base year of the projections. Tables 4, 5 and 6 refer to food expenditure, while Tables 7 and 8 refer to the quantities consumed.

The ratio between the percentage increase in total food expenditure and the percentage increase in total living expenditure ranges about 0.65 for France, 0.7 for the Netherlands, 0.6 for Sweden, 0.5 or unity for the United Kingdom [9] and 0.64 in all the OEEC countries combined. Figure 2 illustrates Table 4 in regard to Sweden assuming a 3 percent annual increase in real income per head. For each group of products, the percentage of total food expenditure in 1955 is indicated in abscissae, and the index of expenditure in 1965 in ordinates (1955=100). Taking total food expenditure per head in 1955 as represented by the rectangle at 100 level, the corresponding expenditure in 1965 is

Figure 2. — Projections of food expenditures per person: Sweden, 1965 (assuming a 3 percent annual increase in real income per person) 1955 = 100



represented by the shaded polygonal area. The comparison between this polygon and the rectangle at 121 level, but equal in area, shows to what extent the increase in income causes a change in the pattern of expenditure on different items of food. During the period 1955-65, expenditure on cereals will diminish by 28 percent, total food expenditure will increase by 21 percent, expenditure on fruit and green vegetables will increase by 51 percent, and that on wines and liquor by 55 percent.

The variations in consumption per person indicated in Table 7 are relatively smaller in the United States than in Sweden (Table 4) because, for the former, variations are measured in quantities, and, for the latter, in expenditure. Assuming that, in the United States, purchasing power per head will increase by 60 percent between 1953 and 1975, consumption of potatoes and pulses expressed in kilograms per head will fall by 17 percent and 15 percent, respectively but that of tomatoes will increase by 22 percent and that of citrus fruit by 36 percent. For the United States as a whole, the

[6] Great caution must be observed in regard to the comparison between countries of the rates indicated in Table 3, owing to the subjective considerations that may have intervened in choosing certain basic assumptions.

[7] REX F., DALY, The Long-Run Demand for Farm Products. *op. cit.*, p. 74.

[8] It may be assumed that a uniform and moderate increase in the general price level would have little effect on the distribution of private consumption according to products. On the other hand, a change in the internal price structure is likely to modify this distribution. Also, the extent of such modification is probably smaller in the case of major groups of commodities such as "meat" than of specific products for which there may be close substitutes. Therefore, owing to the lack of price projections, studies are usually limited to the analysis of the variation in major groups of commodities.

[9] The relatively low estimate of 0.5 proposed by Prof. Robinson for the period 1955-65 seems more realistic than the estimate of unity proposed by Mr. Ashby. — E.A.G. ROBINSON, "Agriculture's Place in the National Economy," Proceedings of Conference "Agriculture in the British Economy," Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., March 1957, pp. 21-47.

Table 4. — Sweden: Projections of Food Consumption in Value 1965 Indices
1955 = 100

Commodity	Percentage of food expenditure in 1955	Consumption in value			
		per head corresponding to an annual increase in income per caput of		for the total population corresponding to an annual increase in income per caput of	
		2%	3%	2%	3%
Grains	2 3	81	72	84	75
Bread and cakes	7 9	123	137	128	143
Potatoes and starchy roots	3 4	87	80	90	84
Vegetables and fruit	9 9	131	151	136	156
Sugar, chocolate	8 2	120	132	125	137
Dairy products	10 2	107	110	111	115
Fats	7 6	107	110	111	116
Meat and eggs	19 6	110	115	114	119
Fish	3 3	109	113	113	118
Coffee, tea, cocoa	6 1	100	100	104	104
Other non-alcoholic beverages	4 8	114	121	118	126
Wines, liquor	11 0	122	155	127	161
Meals taken outside the home	5 7	100	100	104	104
Total food	100 0	112	121	116	126
Tobacco		113	121	118	126
Disposable income		121	133	125	138

SOURCE: See footnote 6, Table 1.

Table 5. — France: Projections of Consumption Expressed in Value 1957 Index
1952 = 100

Commodity	Percentage of food expenditure in 1952	Consumption in value	
		per caput	total
Grains	11	102	105
Meat, poultry, game, fish, eggs	31	119	122
Fats and oils	9	121	124
Sugar and sugar and cacao preparations	5	112	115
Milk and cheese	9	114	117
Other products	35	108	111
Total food	100	113	116
Tobacco		111	114
Clothing		120	123
Consumption of private individuals		120	123

SOURCE: CENTRE DE RECHERCHES ET DE DOCUMENTATION SUR LA CONSOMMATION, *Perspectives sur l'évolution de la consommation..., op. cit.*

Table 6. — France, Netherlands, United Kingdom: Projections of Total Food Expenditure for the Whole Population — Indices of Increase During the Period Under Review

Country	Period	Number of years	Total food consumption in 1965 according to assumptions			Total private food consumption in 1965 according to assumptions		
			Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
France	1954–65	11	129		139	146		160
Netherlands	1950–70	20	145	154	160	166	178	188
United Kingdom	1955–65	10		115			130	
All OEEC countries combined	1955–60	5		112.8			118	

SOURCES: France, *Perspectives de l'économie française en 1965, op. cit.* Netherlands, *Een Verkenning der Economische..., op. cit.*, p. 61. United Kingdom, ASHBY, E. A. G. ROBINSON, "Agriculture's Place in the National Economy," *op. cit.* OEEC, *Europe Today and in 1960, op. cit.*, p. 68.

Table 7. — United States: Projections of Food Consumption in Quantities, 1975 Indices
1953 = 100

Commodity	Consumption estimated in quantities	
	per head	for the whole population[1]
Beef	111	144
Veal	95	123
Mutton	87	113
Pork	119	154
All meats	113	146
Poultry	119	154
Eggs	108	140
Cheese	110	142
Ice cream (net milk used)	84	109
Fluid milk, cream, condensed and dried milk (milk equivalent)	108	140
Total milk (fat solids basis)	106	137
Fats and oils	105	136
Apples	105	136
Citrus fruit	136	176
Other fruit	119	154
Tomatoes	122	158
Green vegetables	115	149
Other vegetables	111	144
Potatoes	83	107
Pulses (dried beans and peas)	85	110
Wheat	89	115
Maize	93	120
Sugar	96	124
Purchasing power	160	207

SOURCE: Table based on: DALY, "The Long-Run Demand for Farm Products," *op. cit.*

[1]For a population of 210 million in 1975.

Table 8. — Western Germany: Projections of Consumption of Some Food Products Estimated in Quantities, 1964/65 Indices
1954/55 = 100

Products	Consumption estimated in quantities					
	per head corresponding to an annual increase of income per caput of			for the whole population[1] corresponding to an annual increase of income per caput of		
	2.3%	3.0%	3.8%	2.3%	3.0%	3.8%
Wheat	101	101	100	106	108	107
Rye	95	93	90	100	99	97
Potatoes	95	93	90	99	99	97
Sugar	112	114	117	117	121	126
Beef	121	128	135	126	136	146
Pork	113	117	123	118	125	133
Fluid milk	104	106	109	109	113	117
Butter	114	122	126	120	129	136
Eggs	119	126	133	125	134	143
Disposable real income	126	134	145	134	142	154

SOURCE: Table compiled from HANAU and KROHN, *Die langfristigen... op. cit.*

[1]To each of the assumptions relating to the increase in real incom per person are associated respectively annual rates of population growt equal to 0.45 percent, 0.60 percent and 0.75 percent.

greater part of the increase in food consumption expressed in weight is due to population growth and not to increased purchasing power (see last two columns of Table 7).

METHODS

The consumption projections indicated above were established in two stages: (*i*) estimation of consumption per head; (*ii*) estimation of consumption of the total population.

In order to appraise variations in consumption per head, it is necessary to consider the influence of various factors likely to affect consumption, such as purchasing power, prices, composition of the population by age and sex, etc. The chief methods adopted for this purpose are: (*a*) comparative analysis of the consumption levels of different house holds during the same period, i.e., "cross-section studies;" (*b*) analysis of variations in the average consumption of a given commodity for the whole population over a long period, i.e., time-series analysis; (*c*) international comparisons.

Cross-Section Studies

The results obtained from the analysis of consumption surveys have been extensively used to work out consumption projections. Unfortunately, the studies available cover in many cases only part of the population. In France, for instance, two surveys have been used, one conducted in 1951 in Paris and in 17 towns of over 100,000 inhabitants, and the other in 1952 among the farm population. Consequently, there is a gap as regards the non-farm population of towns of less than 100,000 inhabitants. This gap will be filled in 1958 when the results of a consumption survey, carried out in 1956 on a sample of some 20,000 households representative of the whole French population, are known. For India, Mr. Dayal considers that a 10 percent increase in purchasing power per head would result in an increase in per caput consumption of cereals of between 4 percent and 6.5 percent. However, while the rural population represents 85 percent of the total, this appraisal is based solely on four surveys carried out in towns. The results of the seventh and eighth rounds of the National Sample Survey — which covers the whole population — are now being analyzed at the Statistical Institute of Calcutta.

Cross-section analyses can be schematized as follows: The variable to be interpreted is the level of consumption per household of the commodity measured either by quantity or by value. The main explanatory variables are the size and the income (or total living expenditure [10]) of the household. Other explanatory variables may be taken into consideration, such as social and occupational group, region, age, sex. [11] A multiple correlation analysis [12] of this set of variables for each household (or group of households) included in the survey makes it possible to measure the influence of the so-called explanatory variables on the level of consumption of the commodity concerned.

The major problem is the appraisal of the influence of income on consumption after eliminating the effects of other factors. [13] This influence is often characterized by a coefficient of elasticity equal, in the first approximation, to the percentage increase in consumption corresponding to a 1 percent increase in income. [14] For example, according to the analysis of a consumer survey made in the United States in 1955, the coefficient of income elasticity for food

[10] Disposable income (taxes excluded). Total living expenditure (excluding taxes, savings, money investments). See footnote 2, Tables 9 and 10.

[11] When the survey covers a short period, it may be assumed, as a first approximation, that the price structure is identical at that period for all the households in the survey. However, the influence of prices on consumption could be studied within a spatial framework if there were substantial price differences between regions, and if the influence of price disparities were not masked by regional differences in consumption habits.

[12] In this connection see: PRAIS and HOUTHAKKER, *The Analysis of Family Budgets*, Cambridge University Press, 1955.

[13] To eliminate partially the influence of the size of a household, the consumption and income (or total living expenditure) of the household are often divided by the number of persons composing the household (or by the number of adult-equivalents). After the households have been classified by increasing order of income (or total living expenditure) per head (or adult-equivalent), and divided into a sufficient number of groups, adjustments can be made from group-averages (see Figure 4).

[14] For a small increase in purchasing power Y, the coefficient of elasticity η can be defined by equation (1):

$$\eta = \frac{\frac{dC}{C}}{\frac{dY}{Y}} = \frac{d\ (\log C)}{d\ (\log Y)} \qquad (1)$$

C being the consumption of the commodity considered.

If the coefficient of elasticity η is constant whatever the level of the purchasing power Y, the demand equation can be given by integration:

$$\log \frac{C}{C_0} = \eta \log \frac{Y}{Y_0} \qquad (2)$$

If y represents the percentage increase in purchasing power Y, and c the consequent percentage increase in consumption C, equation (2) may be written:

$$\log (1 + 0.01\ c) = \eta \log (1 + 0.01\ y) \qquad (3)$$

If the rate of increase is sufficiently low, equation (3) can be written in this simplified form:

$$c \doteq \eta\ y \qquad (4)$$

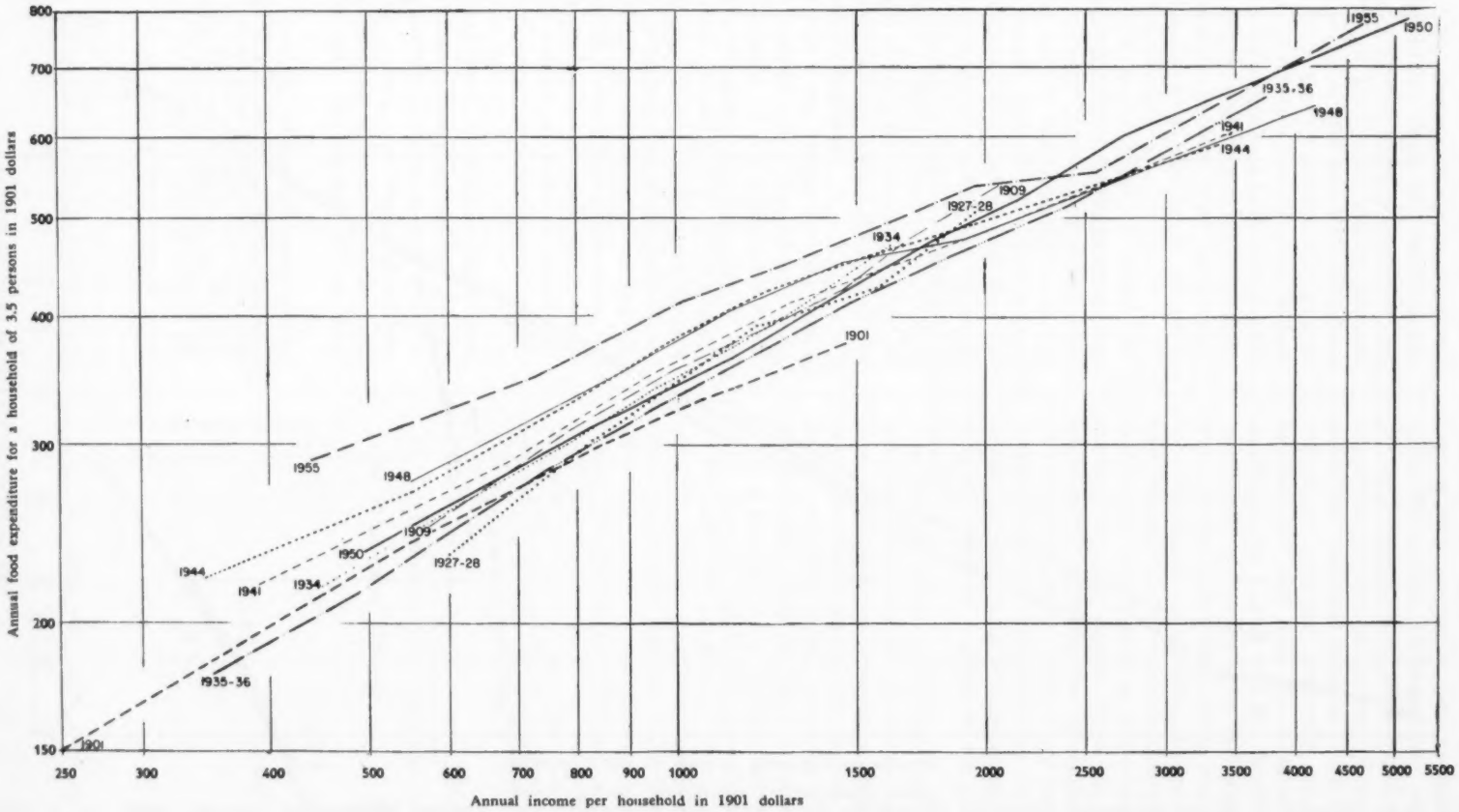
Taking 0.4 as the constant value of the coefficient of elasticity assumed to be independent of the income level, and the rates of income growth equal, respectively, to 10 percent and 50 percent, the resulting increase in consumption is shown in the following table:

Growth of income	Resulting increase in consumption	
	Simplified formula (4)	Exact logarithmic formula (2) or (3)
Percent	..... *Percent*	
10	4	3.9
50	20	17 6

The simplified formula is therefore acceptable for rates of income growth less than, or equal to, 10 percent, but not for high rates of increase, e.g., 50 percent.

Figure 3. — United States: Relationships between food expenditure and income. Results of consumption surveys conducted in urban areas, 1901-55
(Logarithmic scale)

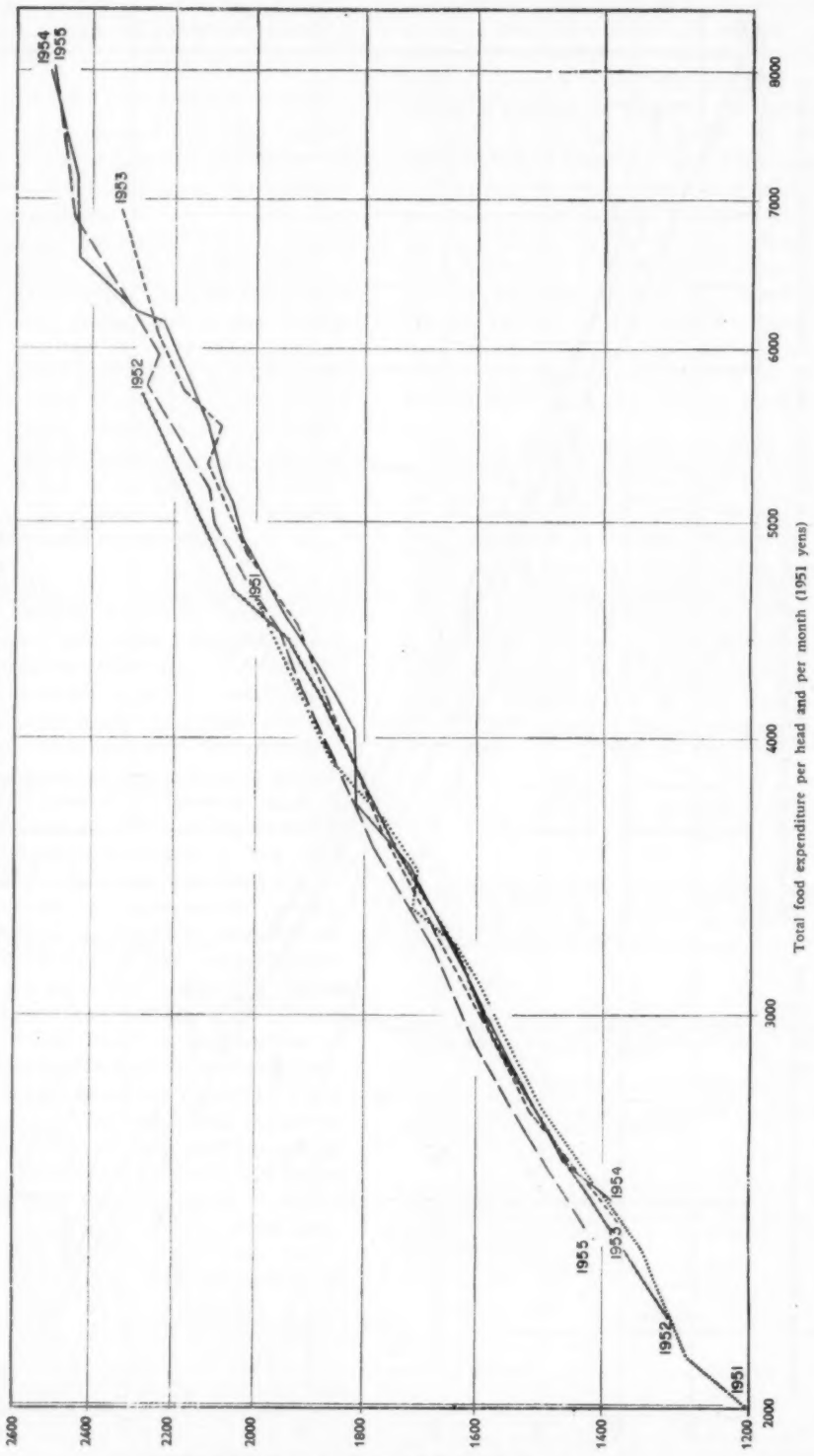
Income and food expenditure per year are expressed in 1901 dollars, deflated respectively by the cost-of-living index and the food-price index; averages for a household of 3.5 persons.
The basic data are given in Table 9 in the Appendix



1901 — Urban families
1909 — Wage earners in large towns
1927/28 — Federal officials in 5 large towns
1934 — Wage earners and employees in the large cities (excluding New York)
1935/36 — Urban families
1941 — Urban families
1944 — Urban families
1948 — Urban familie.. (2 or more persons)
1950 — Large cities
1955 — Urban families

Figure 4. — Japan, 1901-55: Relationships between food expenditure and total living expenditure per head. Household surveys in Japanese towns with over 50,000 inhabitants (Logarithmic scale)

The basic data are given in Table 10 in the Appendix



expenditure in urban areas [15] is equal to 0.4. In other words, if Mr. Smith's income is 10 percent higher than that of Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith spends, *ceteris paribus*, 4 percent more on food than Mr. Jones. Similarly, if Mr. Jones's income increases by 10 percent between 1955 and 1960, Mr. Jones will, *ceteris paribus*, spend 4 percent more on food in 1960 than in 1955, that is, he will spend on food in 1960 as much as Mr. Smith in 1955. The validity of such an assumption may be checked by comparing the relationships between food consumption and income observed in the course of successive surveys in a given country.

For the United States, Figure 3 shows the relationship between deflated food expenditure and income for ten surveys carried out in urban areas during 1901-55. Income and expenditure are expressed in 1901 dollars, by dividing current incomes by the cost-of-living index, and current food expenditure by the food-price index. As the graph is plotted on a logarithmic scale, the slopes of the curves measure the coefficient of elasticity. A slight decrease [16] in the slope of the curves from 1901 to 1955 can be seen. Moreover, these curves are fairly close to a common trend-line.

For Japan, Figure 4 was plotted from the results of five surveys made in each of the years between 1951 and 1955, in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants. The curves show the variation in food expenditure per head, in relation to total living expenditure per head. Deflated expenditure is expressed in 1951 yens, the values in current yens having been divided respectively by the food-price index and the cost-of-living index. As in Figure 3, the curves for each of the five years are very close to a common trend-line, close enough to make it possible to derive them from each other by making a shift along this common line.

Ideally, if all the curves for different years were merged along a common regression-line, changes in real food expenditure would be entirely explained by variations in total real living expenditure which, for convenience, is equated below with variations in income. The segment of the curve relating to the year 1955 could be derived from the segment relating to 1951 by making a shift along the common regression line, the amplitude of the horizontal shift being determined by the percentage growth of income. Reverting to the preceding theoretical example, if the income of all individuals increases uniformly by 10 percent between 1951 and 1955, Mr. Jones would dispose in 1955 of the income that Mr. Smith disposed of in 1951 and, consequently, in 1955 would spend as much on food as Mr. Smith did in 1951 (see Figure 5). The points corresponding to households with high incomes in 1955 would be obtained by extrapolating the 1951 segment to its top extremity. By analogy, the 1960 segment could also be deduced by making a shift along the regression line obtained from the segment of the curve for 1955. The value of total food consumption in 1960 could then be calculated by means of an appropriate statistical method [17] from the segment of the curve relating to 1960.

In fact, the curves for different years cannot be merged for two reasons: (*i*) random variations are likely to cause actual consumption to diverge from calculated consumptions; (*ii*) factors other than income are likely either to modify the shape of the curve or to shift the curve. However, Figures 3 and 4 relating to the United States and Japan would seem to indicate that these divergences are not overimportant and that the extrapolation of the curve for 1955 can provide an acceptable approximation of the 1960 segment of the curve.

For the purpose of extrapolation, it is possible to take into account the relationships observed in

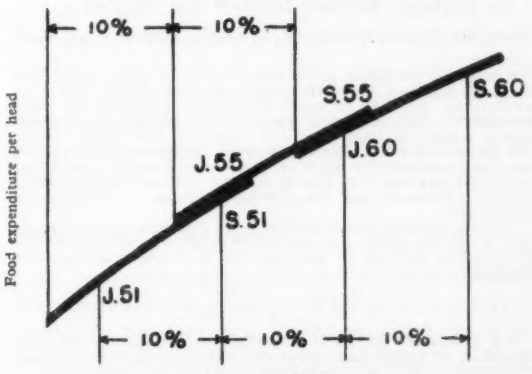
[15] For a given commodity, the quantity-income-elasticity coefficient is generally lower than the expenditure-income-elasticity coefficient. For example, in the United States, in a survey of urban families carried out in 1948, Mr. Clark found that, for meat, the quantity-income-elasticity was equal to 0.18, while the expenditure-income-elasticity was 0.27. The difference of 0.09 represents the quality-elasticity of the demand for meat, if quality may be measured by price per kilogram.
F. Clark, J. Murray *et al.*, *Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Bull. No. 132, 1954, p. 43.

[16]

Year of survey	1901	1909	1927/28	193-	1935/36	1941	1944	1948	1950	1955
Coefficient of elasticity of food expenditure relativ. to income..	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4

[17] If the 1955 curve for Japan had been obtained from 17 points, each point representing the average of a group of households, the value for food consumption in 1960 could be calculated from the new position of each of the 17 points on the extrapolated curve for 1960.

Figure 5. — Relationships between food expenditure and income per head
(Theoretical graph, logarithmic scale)



J 51 Mr. Jones in 1951
S 51 Mr. Smith in 1951
J 55 Mr. Jones in 1955
S 55 Mr. Smith in 1955
J 60 Mr. Jones in 1960
S 60 Mr. Smith in 1960

countries disposing of a higher purchasing power than the country under review. Figure 6 shows the relationships between food expenditure and total living expenditure per head for some ten countries; expenditures are expressed in 1948 dollars according to the official rates of exchange [18] and to the variation in the cost of living. A consistent pattern seems to emerge from the curves taken as a whole. The coefficient of elasticity for food expenditure tends to diminish when income rises (the extreme values of this coefficient are 0.9 for Ghana and 0.4 for 5 large Canadian cities).

An increase in income always entails an increase in the absolute value of food expenditure, but a reduction in the percentage of expenditure on food. [19] It is interesting to note that, even for very high levels of income, an increase of 10 percent in total living expenditure causes an increase of at least 4 percent in food expenditure. For high-income levels, the increase in food expenditure consists mainly in buying goods of better quality, such as processed goods, and in spending more for food and drinks taken outside the home. A saturation of demand may be more clearly observed [20] if, not the aggregate of food expenditure, but expenditure for a specific commodity — and more especially the quantity consumed of this commodity — is considered.

Time-Series Analysis

In Sweden, variations in food consumption have been studies for the period 1931-55. For each of the groups of commodities indicated in Table 6, a demand equation was calculated by the least-squares method by making a linear adjustment [21] between the logarithms of the following three variables: average consumption per head per year (variable to be interpreted), annual real income per person and relative price level (explanatory variables). The 1955-65 consumption projections have been largely based on this study.

In England, Richard Stone [22] has studied variations in consumption of a large number of food products during the period 1921-38. The independent variables taken were income, the price of the product considered and of its close substitutes, and a residual factor characterizing the trend. With a view to reducing the number of parameters to be determined, Stone used the coefficients of income elasticity [23] calculated from a consumer survey carried out in 1937-39.

In the Netherlands, the Central Statistics Bureau has studied the demand for a certain number of food commodities. The methods applied, usually of the same type as those used in Sweden and England, are explained in report E18. [24]

In France, few food consumption studies based on time series have been made owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistical series for the interwar period. However, graphic analysis of variations in consumption since 1949 has supplied useful information on postwar consumption trends for certain commodities.

In Western Germany, the study of consumption has been largely based on the results obtained from a household panel [25] in operation since 1950.

In the United States many studies [26] of the demand for farm products have been made using single or simultaneous equation techniques. The limitations implied in the use of a single demand equation had already been pointed out by Working [27] in 1927 and discussed more fully by Ezekiel [28] in 1928. The demand curve can be directly computed from observed data if the supply curve is inelastic in relation to price and shifts significantly as a result of exogenous factors such as weather conditions. If such conditions are absent, it is generally preferable to consider the points observed as defined by the intersection of the supply and the demand curves which are then determined simultaneously. The methods developed recently by the Cowles Commission [29] have been applied to a certain number of commodities, in particular to meat and dairy products.

---

[18] Rates of exchange are mainly based on the relative cost of goods handled in international trade. As services are not exportable, the rate of exchange usually furnishes an overestimate of the purchasing power of currencies for countries where wages are high. For five countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, and Italy, an excellent comparative study of purchasing power is presented in: M. Gilbert and I. B. Kravis, *An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing Power of Currencies*, OEEC, 1954.

[19] If the coefficient of elasticity η is less than 1, the proportion a of the total consumption expenditure on food diminishes when income Y increase, as the following equation indicates:

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{d\ (log\ a)}{d\ (log\ Y)}$$

[20] A systematic study of the effect of income on the consumption of major farm products will be presented in FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1957* (to be published).

[21] See also H. Wold in association with L. Jurfen, *Demand Analysis, a Study in Econometrics*, John Wiley, 1953.

[22] Richard Stone, *The Measurement of Consumers' Expenditure and Behaviour in the United Kingdom, 1920-38*, Cambridge, at the University Press, 1954.

[23] The coefficients of income elasticity have been estimated by multiplying by 0.9 the coefficients of elasticity calculated in relation to the total expenditure.

[24] W.H. Somermeijer and H.C. Bos, "General Review of Demand Studies in the Netherlands," Central Statistics Bureau, Report E18 (not published), 26 March 1954. See also report E7 on cheese consumption and E14 on textile consumption.

[25] Gollnick has calculated the effect of prices on the consumption of a certain number of foodstuffs subject to marked seasonal price fluctuations, by utilizing the monthly results of a special household panel in Hamburg. H. Gollinck, *Die Nachfrage nach Nahrungsmitteln und ihre Abhängigkeit von Preis und Einkommensänderungen*, Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, 1954.

[26] R. Foote and K. Fox, *Analytical Tools for Measuring Demand*, U.S. Department of Agricultura Handbook No. 64, 1954. Revision in process.
R. Foote, *Price Elasticity of Demand for Non-Durable Goods with Emphasis on Food*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agr. Mark. Serv., March 1956.
R. Foote, "Comparison of Single and Simultaneous Equation Techniques," *Journal of Farm Economics*, Dec. 1955.

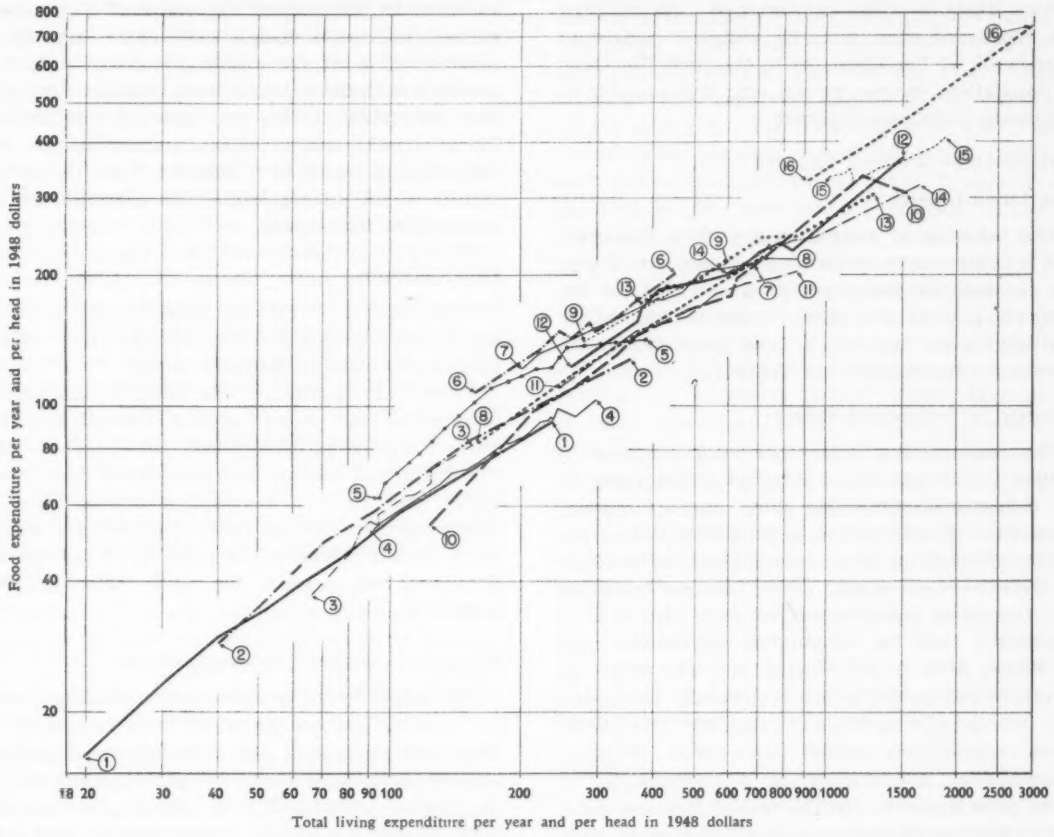
[27] E. Working, "What do statistical demand curves show." 1927, *Quart. Journ. Ec. 41*, pp. 212-235.

[28] M. Ezekiel, " Statistical Analyses and the Laws of Price," 1928, *Quart Journ. Ec.* 42, pp. 199-225.

[29] T. Koopmans, editor, Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, Monograph 14, 1953.

Figure 6. — International comparison : Relationships between food expenditure and total living expenditure per head. Results of surveys conducted in urban areas (Logarithmic scale)

Expenditures converted into 1948 dollars according to the official rate of exchange and the variation in the cost of living index in the United States. The basic data are given in Table 11 in the Appendix



1. India, 1954. Faridabad Township.
2. Ceylon, 1952-53. Total population.
3. Ghana, 1955. Kumasi.
4. Japan, 1954. Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.
5. Portugal, 1950-51. Porto.
6. Portugal, 1948-49. Lisbon.
7. Austria, 1952-55. Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.
8. Ireland, 1951-52. Total towns and villages, farmers usually excluded.
9. Finland, 1950-51. Urban married couples.
10. Panama, 1952-53. Panama City.
11. Switzerland, 1936-37. Workers and employees.
12. Sweden, 1952. Total population.
13. Sweden, 1948. Urban families with children.
14. Canada, 1948. Total non-agricultural population.
15. Canada, 1953. 5 large towns.
16. United States, 1950. Large cities.

In a study of food expenditure in the United States during the period 1929-54, Miss Burk [30] has made a distinction between two major elements determining the retail cost of food: (1) the value of agricultural products at farm level; (2) the processing and marketing added value for these products. Miss Burk found that the income elasticity for food was equal to 0.15 when referring to (1) deflated farm value, and equal to 0.7 when referring to (2) processing and marketing added value. The income elasticity for food expenditure at the retail level (1+2) was equal to 0.4, a weighted average of the two previous coefficients. In an appraisal of the demand prospects for agricultural products, it would therefore seem essential to make a distinction between trends of food expenditure measured at the retail level and trends of food consumption measured at the farm price level.

International Comparisons

To analyze the influence of factors likely to affect consumption in a given country, it may be very useful to compare the results obtained in other countries and, in particular, in countries in a more advanced stage of economic development. It is also possible to calculate a spatial coefficient of income elasticity by comparing average consumption levels

[30] Marguerite C. Burk, "Changes in food expenditure, 1929 to 1954," manuscript.

per head and average income per head [31] in different countries.

The purpose of the three research methods outlined above is to measure the influence of the main factors likely to affect consumption. By utilizing the results of such research within a consistent framework of hypothesis as to the probable trend of population, income, prices, etc., it is possible to anticipate consumption trends.

Influence of Various Factors

Population Growth

The influence of population growth is important and is fairly easy to determine. Tables 4 to 8 give the consumption index per head and that for the total population. The second index is obtained by multiplying the first by the total population index previously established (see Table 2).

Increase in Purchasing Power

The consumption indices per head indicated in Tables 4 to 8 have been established according to the influence of purchasing power on consumption. Population growth entails a proportional increase in the consumption of all commodities; by contrast an increase in purchasing power causes a reduction or increase in consumption varying according to commodity (see the consumption indices per head in Tables 4 to 8 and Figure 2). The effect of increased purchasing power is generally calculated as a function of a coefficient of elasticity determined from cross-section studies, time-series analyses, international comparisons, or a combination of these three methods. In the case of food products, the coefficients of income elasticity calculated from cross-section studies and time-series analyses appear to be fairly close. [32] It would be extremely useful, however, to make a systematic comparison between the elasticity coefficients obtained by these two methods. Unfortunately, some countries do not possess statistical series covering a period sufficiently long and free of rationing to allow of the accurate analysis of the effect of purchasing power on consumption after elimination of the influence of other factors. It would be appropriate to stress in this respect the value of a household survey covering a sample sufficiently large to be representative of the whole population. Such a survey would make it possible to estimate consumption accurately during the year of the survey. Moreover, the relationships between income and consumption could be measured from the actual results of the survey before the establishment of an accurate time-series.

Other Factors

Other factors — varying from country to country — have been taken into consideration. Their influence is briefly illustrated below.

Prices. In Sweden, [33] the effect of an overall increase in food prices has been estimated on the basis of a price-elasticity coefficient equal to — 0.5, this coefficient having been calculated from time-series analyses. In the United States, Daly, in making projections for meat requirements, allows for a probable increase in price of 12 percent for beef and 20 percent for pork between 1953 and 1970.

Change in the Distribution of Income

The effect of an increase in purchasing power on consumption has generally been calculated on the assumption that the distribution of income remains unchanged during the period under review. An income redistribution in favor of economically weak groups would tend to increase the food consumption of the entire population. [34] However, it is usually difficult to estimate accurately the effects of such a redistribution owing to the lack of information as to its precise extent.

---

[31] FAO, Commodity Series, Bull. 22, Sept. 1952 *Sugar*, pp. 47-60; Bull. 27, Nov. 1955 *Cacao*, pp. 45-51. *Textile fibers in the world; Monthly Bull. of Food and Agricultural Statistics*, Set. 1954.

M. Gilbert and I.K. Kravis, *An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing of Currencies*, OEEC, 1954.

L. Juréen, Long-Term Trends in Food Consumption: A Multi-Country Study," *Econometrica*, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 1956, pp. 1-21.

[32] For food, Stone in his *Measurement of consumers' expenditures... op. cit.*, supposes that these coefficients are equal. For clothing, it seems that the expenditure-income elasticity coefficient is slightly higher when based on cross-section studies than on time-series analyses. The difference may be due to the fact that expenditure for clothing depends to a large extent on a concern for elegance according to the fashion of a given period. A comparison of the elasticity of clothing expenditure based on cross-section studies, time-series analyses and international comparisons was given by the author in "Perspectives des dépenses d'habillement en France 1954-65," *op. cit.* For the demand for tobacco in the United States, Mr. S.M. Sackrin has compared the coefficients of elasticity calculated from cross-section studies and from time-series analyses in the article "Income Elasticity of Demand for Cigarettes: A Cross-Section Analysis," *Agricultural Economics Research*, January 1957, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 1-9.

[33] The combined effect of variations in total population, purchasing power, and prices is calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{C_{65}}{C_{55}} = \frac{N_{65}}{N_{55}} \cdot \left(\frac{Y_{65}}{Y_{55}}\right)^{\eta} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{65}}{P_{55}}\right)^{\eta'}$$

with C = Consumption expenditure for the whole population
N = Number of population
Y = Total consumption per person
P = Prices of group of commodities considered
η' = Coefficient of income elasticity
η = Coefficient of price elasticity

Index 55 indicates that the variable refers to the year 1955, and index 65 that the variable refers to 1965.

For most of the commodities $\frac{P_{65}}{P_{55}} = 1$, the prices being assumed to be constant.

[34] The marginal propensity of food expenditure $\frac{dC}{dY}$ diminishes when the income increases.

H. Lubell, "Effects of Income Redistributions on Consumers' Expenditures." 1947, *Amer, Econ. Review* 37, pp. 157-170.

M. Bronfenbranner, Taro Yamane and C.H. Lee, "A Study in Income Redistribution and Consumption." *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 1955, No. 2, pp. 149-160.

K. Borch, "Effects on Demand of Changes in the Distribution of Income." *Econometrica*, April 1953, pp. 325-332.

Farm migration. Economic progress is usually accompanied by a shift of farm labor towards the secondary and tertiary sectors. Since consumption habits usually differ between the farm and non-farm populations, the total volume of consumption is affected by agricultural migration. Turning for a moment from the food sector, it is possible to evaluate the effect of farm migration on clothing expenditure in France from 1954 to 1965. In 1954, the agricultural population represented about 21.6 percent of the total French population. Assuming a period of economic prosperity, the proportion of agricultural population is expected to decrease from 21.6 percent in 1954 to a minimum of 17.9 percent in 1965. This would entail an increase in total clothing expenditure for two reasons: (*i*) at the same income level, farmers spend less on clothing than the rest of the population; and (*ii*) the elasticity of clothing expenditure is lower in the agricultural sector than in the non-agricultural sector. However, the effect of such migration is unlikely to be very important; it has been calculated [35] that, for the whole of France during the period 1954-65 the increase in clothing expenditure due to farm migration would only amount to about 1 percent.

Modification of the population pyramid. It is necessary to allow for the modification of the age composition of the population in making consumption projections for specific commodities such as infant foods, milk, tobacco, etc.

Changes in manufacturing, marketing, and storage techniques. The wider use of cold storage devices by the retailer and in the home may affect consumers' habits (milk, ice cream, frozen vegetables and fluit juices). A change in processing methods may affect agricultural markets; for instance, Mr. Daly considers that in the United States, the use of milk products in ice cream may decline in favor of vegetable fats.

Food policy. The public authorities dispose of effective means of influencing consumer habits, including advertising, home economics instruction, food distribution schemes (schools, canteens, hospitals, the army), subsidies and taxes (milk, alcohol), etc.

Changes in consumers' taste. The probable direction and extent of changes in taste may be estimated from trends observed in the past in the country considered, and in countries of a more advanced stage of economic development. [36]

[35] L. Goreux, "Perspectives des dépenses d'habillement...", *op. cit.* p. 919.

[36] Surveys on consumers' expectations can supply very useful information on the variation in taste over a short period, but do not yet appear to be very suitable for research on long-term variations. See G. Katona and E. Mueller, *Consumers' Expectations 1953-56*, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, United States, 1956.

Demand Prospects for Agricultural Products

This paper has been limited to the study of private consumption. In order to study total demand for agricultural products, it is also necessary to consider (*i*) the consumption of public or semipublic bodies, (*ii*) the industrial utilization of agricultural products, and (*iii*) the export-import balance. It is relatively easy to project the trend of (*i*) and (*ii*). The importance of (*iii*) varies considerably between commodities and countries and, moreover, international trade is greatly influenced by the international political situation. Therefore private consumption projections are of special relevance for countries where agriculture substantially meets domestic requirements.

The comparison of total supply and demand projections provides the necessary basis for the adjustment of production policies. In a study entitled "A Balanced United States Agriculture in 1965," Black and Bonnen [37] discuss the measures necessary to reconcile production with consumption during the next ten years. Envisaging, if present trends continue, large agricultural surpluses in 1965, they recommend, *inter alia*, that the area under wheat in 1965 be reduced to 45 million acres or less, that under feed grains from 150 million acres in 1955 to 130 million, and that under potatoes from 1.4 million acres to 1.1 million. They also propose a rational organization of farm migration in order to cope with the necessary reduction in the farm labor force.

Summary

Long-range food consumption projections have been made recently in a certain number of countries. Such projections are conditional in the sense that they are established on the basis of a consistent framework of hypotheses relating especially to population and income trends. The methods used can be schematized in two stages:

Consumption per head. Income level per head is the main factor taken into consideration. The income effect is generally analyzed from cross-section studies, time-series analyses, international comparisons, or a combination of these three methods.

Cross-section studies conducted either in a given country at different periods or in different countries during the same period show consistent relationships between income and total food consumption. Therefore, survey results can be used to foresee the future trend of food consumption in relation to anticipated income changes. Thus, the comparison of the results of consumer surveys

[37] J.D. Black and J.T. Bonnen, *A Balanced United States Agriculture in 1965*, National Planning Association, Special Report No. 42, April 1956.

carried out in countries where incomes are higher than in the country under review may facilitate extrapolation. Cross-section studies, therefore, may make it possible to estimate the effect of income on food consumption and more especially in countries that lack accurate and lengthy time series.

In order to appraise food consumption trends, other factors must be taken into consideration, such as variations in price, changes in consumers' taste, introduction of new techniques, etc. However, further work is necessary in this field.

Consumption by the population as a whole. Aggregate consumption is calculated from consumption per head and from population projections by age composition and sex; such projections are usually satisfactorily accurate.

Although there is a common line of research in the studies under review, minor differences in method between various countries may be observed, due in part to limitations imposed by available statistics and to the fact that a standard analytical technique is still in the process of evolution.

The results obtained (see Tables 4 to 8) show that the structure of consumption will change very considerably in the future. For instance, in the case of Sweden over the period 1955-65, according to the most favorable hypothesis on income trends and assuming stable prices, total food expenditure for the whole population will increase by approximately 26 percent, but the expenditure for fruit and vegetables will increase by more than half, and that for potatoes will fall by over 15 percent.

The demand for agricultural products valued at farm prices will increase at a progressively slower rate than food expenditure valued at the retail level because, especially in the countries with a high standard of living, a substantial part of the increase in food expenditure will be absorbed by processing and marketing costs.

The study of long-range trends in food consumption may make it possible to facilitate the reconciliation of production plans and consumption forecasts and therefore seems bound to play an essential role in the framing of agricultural development plans.

APPENDICE

TABLES RELATING OF THE FIGURES 3, 4 AND 6

Table. 9 — United States 1901-55: Relationships between Food Expenditure and Income — 1901 Dollars per Year for a Household Averaging 3.5 Persons[1]

Annual income[2] has been expressed in 1901 dollars by dividing income in current dollars by the cost-of-living index (base 1.00 in 1901). Annual food expenditure has been expressed in 1901 dollars by dividing expenditure in current dollars by the food-price index (base 1.00 in 1901). The data[3] are based on the results of consumption surveys of urban households.

1901 - Urban households		1909 - Wage earners in large towns		1927-28 - Federal officials in 5 large towns		1934 - Wage earners and employers in large cities (excluding New York)		1935-36 - Urban households		1941 - Urban households		1944 - Urban households	
Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure	Average income	Average food expenditure
250	150	574	249	599	233	448	217	351	178	390	218	345	221
350	183	788	310	830	303	619	263	484	213	683	288	552	269
450	213	998	356	1 195	391	781	300	616	250	933	349	791	330
550	240	1 212	389	1 569	428	949	339	748	283	1 295	414	1 004	383
650	262	1 456	426	1 954	506	1 121	371	952	325	1 980	484	1 225	425
750	282	1 678	477			1 308	408	1 215	372	3 479	607	1 547	460
850	300	2 068	539			1 626	474	1 483	414			1 959	493
950	316							1 871	461			3 375	589
1 050	331							2 399	513				
1 150	342							3 752	658				
1 465	378												

1948 - Urban households (2 or more persons)			1950 - Large cities			1955 - Urban households		
Number of households	Average income	Average food expenditure	Number of households	Average income	Average food expenditure	Number of households	Average income	Average food expenditure
204	550	275	1 023	494	235	166	439	289
410	841	344	1 559	823	311	267	726	349
351	1 133	407	1 900	1 132	365	423	1 016	415
167	1 456	453	1 345	1 447	422	488	1 301	454
154	1 909	477	760	1 771	474	300	1 573	490
72	4 207	646	486	2 157	521	338	1 955	541
			240	2 738	602	117	2 561	554
			170	5 158	783	142	4 638	772
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
1 358	1 248	394	7 483	1 311	385	2 241	1 527	465

Data relating to Figure 3.

SOURCES: For the surveys conducted in 1901, 1909, 1927-28, 1934, 1935-36, 1941, and 1944, income and expenditure in 1901 dollars have been calculated from values in current dollars given by D. S. BRADY and H. A. BARBER in "The Pattern of Food Expenditures," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, Aug. 1948, No. 3, pp. 198-206.

The results of the 1918 survey have not been taken into account owing to the special conditions due to the war.

For the 1948, 1950, and 1955 surveys, income and expenditure have been calculated from the following reports:

1948: "Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States." U.S. Department of Agriculture Inf. Bull. No. 132, 1955, p. 36.

1950: *Study of Consumer Expenditures*, Vol. III, pp. 10-11, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1956.

1955: "Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Spring 1955." Report 1, Table 2 (All families, urban), U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1957.

[1]The size of the households covered by the surveys averages 3.5 persons. D.S. Brady and H.A. Barber found that, for a given income category, there was a relationship between food expenditure per household c and the number of persons per household n, of the type: $\log c = a + b \log n$.. For surveys carried out in urban areas in the United States between 1901 and 1944, the parameter b ranges about ⅓. The value of food consumption per household has been calculated from this equation for an average household of 3.5 persons.

A similar adjustment was made from the results of surveys conducted in 1948, 1950, and 1955. Consumption adjusted for a household of 3.5 persons c^* was calculated from the actual consumption c of a household of n persons by the formula:

$$\log \frac{c^*}{c} = 0.33 \log \frac{3.5}{n}$$

[2]"Income" corresponds, as a rule, to the total disposable income of the household (taxes excluded).

"Food expenditure" comprises the total amount spent on food, including expenditure on liquor and on meals taken outside the home; expenditure on tobacco is not included.

[3]Households listed in order of increasing income have been classed in groups. The values indicated refer to group averages. The first group of households was excluded owing to the very considerable extent of savings (this group was partly composed of households temporarily receiving no income at the time of the survey).

Table 10. — Japan, 1951-55: Relationships[1] between Food Expenditure and Total Living Expenditure[2] per Head — 1951 Yens per Month and per Head

Average expenditure per month and per head is expressed in 1951 yens. Total living expenditure and food expenditure expressed in current yens have been divided by the cost-of-living index and the food-price index respectively, with base[3] 1.00 in 1951. Monthly averages have been calculated over 11 months, December being excluded since most wage earners receive double pay in December. The data are based on the results of surveys on household income and expenditure using a representative sample of 28 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.

1951			1952			1953			1954			1955		
Number of households per month (Total for 11 months)	Average total living expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Average food expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Number of households per month (Total for 11 months)	Average total living expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Average food expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Number of households per month (Total for 11 months)	Average total living expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Average food expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Number of households per month (Total for 11 months)	Average total living expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Average food expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Number of households per month (Total for 11 months)	Average total living expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)	Average food expenditure per head (1951 yens per month)
989	1 997	1 204	1 431	2 193	1 309	731	2 418	1 377	544	2 474	1 388	781	2 407	1 427
1 674	2 100	1 270	3 021	2 565	1 451	1 831	2 712	1 511	1 426	2 579	1 461	1 752	2 663	1 520
2 366	2 353	1 346	4 478	2 925	1 571	3 149	2 996	1 592	2 788	2 855	1 546	3 199	2 906	1 600
2 832	2 525	1 416	3 965	3 214	1 635	3 487	3 263	1 669	3 425	3 141	1 607	4 069	3 222	1 676
2 724	2 724	1 492	3 042	3 557	1 738	3 251	3 625	1 765	3 426	3 503	1 717	4 147	3 569	1 780
2 528	2 887	1 541	1 965	3 819	1 802	2 493	3 871	1 817	2 752	3 740	1 794	3 343	3 843	1 840
2 029	3 065	1 584	1 381	4 144	1 877	1 991	4 151	1 870	2 145	4 036	1 821	2 651	4 172	1 919
1 560	3 221	1 632	824	4 439	1 956	1 375	4 497	1 934	1 635	4 319	1 891	1 953	4 462	1 967
1 232	3 353	1 709	571	4 672	2 070	1 023	4 854	2 042	1 201	4 547	1 957	1 489	4 725	2 040
923	3 482	1 701	1 084	5 725	2 285	621	5 316	2 124	885	4 916	2 049	1 110	5 008	2 111
1 282	3 665	1 760				445	5 537	2 096	664	5 114	2 072	750	5 183	2 122
415	3 904	1 862				299	5 750	2 184	480	5 215	2 091	688	5 777	2 268
1 490	4 612	2 020				369	6 079	2 239	304	5 554	2 126	729	5 961	2 236
						464	6 934	2 328	421	6 162	2 226	438	6 393	2 331
									242	6 237	2 295	154	6 622	2 286
									77	6 596	2 431	202	6 872	2 443
									61	7 182	2 383	330	8 047	2 498
									229	8 020	2 505			
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
22 044	3 003	1 562	21 762	3 444	1 697	21 529	3 866	1 793	22 705	3 879	1 785	27 785	4 024	1 826

Data relating to Figure 4.

SOURCE: The basic data used in the calculations have been taken from *Family Income and Expenditure in Postwar Japan, 1946-1945*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. (Summary and headings of tables in English.) The survey method was revised in September 1950, and so the results are only comparable from 1951 to 1955. In addition, the very marked inflationary movement from 1946 to 1951 was checked after 1951.

[1]Households set out in order of increasing monthly income were classed in groups at the time of processing. The first group was excluded from this study for the reasons given in footnote 3, Table 9. The figures given refer to group averages. Total living expenditure and food expenditure per household have been divided by the number of persons per household. It would have been preferable to classify the households according to total living expenditure per head, but this would have entailed a retabulation of the basic data and the results probably would not have shown very significant changes.

[2]"Total living expenditure" represents all the expenses of the household (excluding taxes, savings, financial investments, loans, payments on debts, etc.). "Food expenditure" represents all expenditure on food, including that on liquor and on meals taken outside the home. Expenditure on tobacco is not included.

[3]The indices have been calculated on the basis of 11 months, December being excluded.

Table 11. — International Comparison: Relationships between Food Expenditure and Total Living Expenditure[1] per Head, Urban Population (1948 Dollars per Year and per Head)[2]

The surveys usually cover household expenditure for a period shorter than one year (usually a week, fortnight, or month for food expenditure). Expenditures have been expressed on an annual basis by applying an appropriate adjustment coefficient. Expenditures have been converted into 1948 dollars at the official rate of exchange in the survey year and according to the variation in the cost-of-living index in the United States between 1948 and the survey year.

Faridabad Township India, 1954			Ceylon, 1952-53 Total Population			Ghana, 1955 Kumasi			Japan, 1954 Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants		
Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure
23	19.6	15 8	133	40.3	28 6	47	65 7	36 9	544	91 5	52 4
89	30.9	23 7	323	50.1	34 7	38	80 3	46 0	1 426	95 4	54 7
121	40 1	29 5	417	70 4	48 8	38	81 3	46 4	2 788	106	58 6
81	51.8	34 3	163	92 2	57 5	60	85 0	51.8	3 425	116	61.8
65	62 5	39 4	33	153.4	83 6	66	93 6	56 9	3 426	130	66.4
58	76 2	44 7	16	353	127	68	89 7	54 8	2 752	138	70 0
38	105 2	57.5				53	93 5	53 5	2 145	149	71 6
25	224.0	92.6				49	124	71 5	1 635	160	74 7
						35	114	62 8	1 201	168	77 6
						46	109	62 8	885	182	82 4
						42	124	66.8	664	189	82 7
						28	155	81.8	480	193	83 4
									304	205	85 6
									180	221	92.1
									135	231	92.8
									107	231	94 0
									241	233	91.9
									77	244	98 4
									61	266	94.4
									229	297	103
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
500	52.5	33.7	1 085	76 2	48.1	570	102	58.4	22 705	143	69.6

Portugal, 1950-51 Porto			Portugal, 1948-49 Lisbon			Austria, 1952-55 Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants			Ireland, 1951-52 All towns and villages, farmers usually excluded		
Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure
68	93.9	63 0	35	157	107	1 028	200	122		157	81.6
534	96.7	67 0	104	192	123	1 022	220	132		265	119
842	116	78.3	306	221	134	1 228	240	137		423	159
453	134	90.7	398	243	148	1 140	264	143		710	219
269	171	110	326	260	143	809	293	150			
166	202	118	327	285	155	593	325	158			
99	215	122	215	294	148	361	380	170			
88	235	123	353	335	160	232	413	177			
27	254	137	144	362	172	168	419	176			
46	386	144	131	454	202	96	468	182			
						90	517	203			
						252	674	211			
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
2 592	144	90.3	2 339	291	153	7 019	309	151	11 400	350	135

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. — International Comparison: Relationships between Food Expenditure and Total Living Expenditure[1] per Head, Urban Population (1948 Dollars per Year and per Head)[2]

Finland, 1950-51 Households with 2 or more persons			Panama, 1952-53 Panama City			Switzerland, 1936-37 Workers and employees (farmworkers excluded)			Sweden, 1952 All population		
Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of houlseholds	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure
28	277	141	9	123	53 4	74	247	112	12	268	128
80	368	164	62	213	97 7	238	366	148	24	364	154
50	464	187	92	266	110	336	481	168	32	398	177
22	587	211	83	333	132	338	557	180	30	442	196
			51	370	145	214	657	191	192	510	194
			50	489	167	140	713	194	100	518	188
			26	605	178	69	775	197	33	555	185
			45	626	198	45	855	204	76	661	216
			15	653	203				21	746	239
			16	1 362	321				25	786	259
									22	845	230
									6	1 601	391
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
180	407	173	449	439	152	1 454	539	172	573	600	206

Sweden, 1948 Urban families with children			Canada, 1948 Total non-farm population			Canada, 1953 5 large cities			United States, 1950 Large cities		
Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure	Number of households	Total living expenditure	Food expenditure
21	376	172	327	589	201	113	1 016	334	1 023	909	329
50	427	186	331	715	226	159	1 105	339	1 559	1 012	355
58	474	187	545	744	236	128	1 123	347	1 900	1 151	378
64	519	198	704	758	228	153	1 165	328	1 345	1 316	411
65	595	216	586	841	240	130	1 331	354	760	1 476	446
36	714	243	397	936	244	96	1 446	355	486	1 683	487
23	844	243	262	1 029	254	76	1 692	403	240	1 841	527
31	1 270	303	238	1 110	265	55	1 804	398	170	2 953	736
			270	1 651	322	59	1 875	414			
All-sample population			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*			*All-sample population*		
348	622	215	3 660	919	247	969	1 296	351	7 483	1 295	409

Data relating to Figure 6.

SOURCES :

Faridabad Township, India, 1954. *The National Sample Survey*, No. 6, Dec. 1954.

Ceylon, 1952-53. *Survey of Ceylon's Consumer Finances*, Central Bibk of Ceylon, Colombo, 1954.

Ghana, Kumasi, 1955. *Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955.* Statistical and Economic Paper No. 5, Office of the Government Statistician, Accra, Gold Coast, March 1956.

Japan, 1954. *Annual Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1954.

Portugal, Porto, 1950-51. *Inquérito ao Custo de Vida na Cidade do Porto, 1950-51*, Estudos No. 27, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon, Portugal.

Portugal, Lisbon, 1948-49. *Inquérito ao Custo de Vida na Cidade do Lisboa, 1948-49*, Estudos No. 23, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon, Portugal.

Austria, 1954-55. *Der Verbrauch der Städtischen Beoölkerung Oesterreichs ; Ergebnisse der Konsumerhebung 1954-55.* Oesterreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt und Oesterreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Vienna, 1956.

Ireland, 1951-52. *Household Budget Inquiry, 1951-52*, Central Statistics Office, Dublin, 1954.

Finland, 1950-51. *Suomen Virallinen Tilasto*, XXXII, Sosiaalisia Erikoistutlimuksia 21 ; *Elinkustannustukimus*, February 1950-January 1951.

Panama, Panama City, 1952-53. *Estudio de los Ingresos, Gastos y Costo de la Vida, Ciudad de Panamá, 1952-53*, Pauline Paro, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panamá, July 1954.

Switzerland, 1936-37. *Budgets familiaux de la population salariée, 1936-37 et 1937-38*, 42e Supplément de la *Vie économique* monthly review published by the Federal Department of Public Economy, Berne, 1942.

Sweden, 1948. *Levnodskostnaderna i Tatortshushall, År* 1948, Kungl. Socialstyrelsen. *Id.* 1952.

Canada, 1948. *Canadian Non-Farm Family Expenditures*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Reference Paper No. 42.

Canada, 1953. *City Family Expenditure, 1953*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Reference Paper No. 64.

United States, 1950. *Study of Consumer Expenditures, Income and Savings*, Vol. III, University of Pennsylvania, 1956.

[1] See footnote 2, Table 10.

[2] See footnote 3, Table 9, and footnote 1, Table 10.

FATS AND OILS - RECENT MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

In the first five months of 1957, prices of fats, oils, and oilseeds declined by 13 percent from the peaks reached in December 1956. In May, the FAO index of international market prices (1952-54 = 100) measured 100 for oils and fats, and 89 for oilseeds, the point from which two successive and sharp upward price fluctuations began in 1956 (Table 1). World production of fats and oils (excluding production in U.S.S.R.) increased to well over 25 million tons in 1956, but import demand was unusually large from Argentina and most Mediterranean countries owing to domestic production deficits, and the international political situation disturbed prices in the second half of the year. The absence of a similar special demand in 1957, the reopening of the Suez Canal, reductions in freight charges, and prospects of still larger supplies, have together induced lower prices this year. Price reductions have been sharper for liquid edible ("soft") oils, drying oils, and their oilseeds. Prices for lauric acid oils, palm oil, marine oils and animal slaughter fats declined slightly over the same period, but without any major changes in the general level. Recovery from present levels is not generally expected in coming months.

Prices of soft oils other than olive oil declined by 22 percent between last December and May, reaching points well below the peak prices ruling a year previously, but roughly equal to early 1956 levels. Supplies of liquid edible oils will again be increased in 1957. World output is forecast at about 10 million tons, as compared with 9.7 million tons

Table 1. — International Market Prices of Fats, Oils and Oilseeds, and Price Indices in May 1957 with Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1956	1957			
		May	Feb.	March	April	May
PRICES		*U.S. dollars per metric ton*				
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1%	£ st.	1 159	852	819	805	787
Groundnut oil, Nigerian, 3-6%	£ st.	401	410	391	358	349
Cottonseed oil, American, bleachable prime summer yellow	U.S. $	404	379	360	343	338
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S. $	404	349	337	318	293
Lard, American, refined, 37-lb. tins	U.S. $	314	*367	*357	*349	327
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3.5%, bulk	£ st.	272	259	256	255	250
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B. Fr.	265	252	252	252	252
Tallow, American, fancy, bulk	U.S. $	179	*185	*189	*182	186
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk	£ st.	370	289	280	282	275
Castor oil, Bombay, firsts	£ st.	380	474	449	458	475
Copra, Straits	£ st.	198	184	184	179	175
Soybeans, American, No. 2, yellow	£ st.	141	116	112	110	106
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£ st.	226	242	206	207	201
Linseed, Canadian, No. 1	£ st.	190	158	511	140	134
PRICE INDEX		*1952-54 = 100*				
Liquid edible oils other than olive oil		117.8	112.9	107.9	100.4	96.4
Lauric acid oils		94.2	88.1	86.9	86.2	85.4
Inedible tallow and palm and whale oils		120.5	120.3	120.8	119.6	118.3
Total edible-soap oils sub-index[1]		111.1	106.8	104.6	101.6	99.2
Total drying oils sub-index		120.5	109.1	104.6	105.2	104.7
ALL FATS AND OILS[2]		112.5	107.3	104.9	102.3	100.1
ALL OILSEEDS[3]		105.0	98.4	92.5	91.5	89.2

NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are c.i.f. European ports except as otherwise noted, and are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange.

*F.O.B.

[1]Includes olive oil and lard prices. — [2]Includes fish oil price. — [3]Includes prices of groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans.

in 1955 and 1956, mainly reflecting larger 1956/57 harvests of soybeans and olives. Soybean oil output is estimated at 2.8 million tons, 300,000 tons greater than in the previous year, following larger crops in both China and the United States. World production of other commodities in this group, except olive oil, may be moderately lower in 1957. United States cottonseed oil output this year will be smaller, and oil millers have paid prices substantially above support prices in competition for supplies. Cotton area allotments for 1957 are the same as in 1956, but land taken out of cotton under the Soil Bank program may cause further reduction in 1957/58 supplies of cottonseed. Cottonseed oil produced from crops in other countries is expected to attain the same volume as last year. World sesame oil output is likely to be slightly higher, but sunfowerseed harvests may be moderately smaller. World groundnut oil output will probably reach 2.0 million tons, equal to the high volume produced in 1956. The commercial crop in Nigeria declined sharply this season — 350,000 tons of kernels against 540,000 tons in 1955/56 — but in Senegal commercial purchases were a record 480,000 tons (kernels), 100,000 tons above 1956, and a record Argentine crop is forecast. A moderate increase is reported from India.

In the 1957/58 crop year soft oil supplies will continue high, according to recent information on planting intentions. A further 4 percent increase in the United States soybean area is expected, and output of fats and oils used for food will remain large. More olive oil is available this year than the abnormally low output in 1956, and next year's harvests should reflect the high phase of the two-year cycle.

Price declines for soft oils were moderated by the substantial proportion of overall output held back from world markets. In relation to total available supplies, United States soybeans have moved slowly to crushers or exporters, and stocks on farms on 1 April were double those at the same date in 1956. The carryover in September is expected to be the largest recorded. Lower output of United States lard has indirectly strengthened edible oil prices, although hog slaughterings are expected to recover later in the year. No export quotas for Indian groundnut oil have been released this year, although 1956/57 oilseed crops were larger. Internal prices in India have risen sharply, but are still well below international market prices.

Exports of edible oils and oilseeds so far in 1957 have been well above the 1956 volume. International trade in soybeans and oil in the first quarter was twice as high as one year ago (Table 2). This was chiefly due to larger United States exports which reached a record 212,000 tons (in terms of oil) in the first quarter as compared with 68,000 tons in 1956. Over 40 percent of the total was exported under Title I of Public Law 480. Although exports facilitated by old authorizations under this law have continued to be large in 1957, the absence of large new authorizations (new financial appropriations and the extension of the law beyond 30 June was pending) has tended since March to be a price-depressing factor in American domestic markets for soft oils. United States cottonseed oil exports in the first quarter were 15 percent lower than a year earlier, and only minor quantities moved out under Public Law 480. Due to the rapid rate of shipments from producing areas higher exports of West African groundnuts largely offset reduced trade in groundnuts and oil with Far East countries early in the year, when shipments are normally seasonally large.

Prices for drying oils (linseed, castor, and tung) declined by 18 percent in January-May, and further reductions are possible. The 1956/57 world linseed crop rose to 3.8 million tons, the largest crop in fifteen years, and nearly 40 percent above the ten-year postwar average. No reduction of international market prices for linseed had occurred by the end of 1956 due to price support measures in important producing countries and the international situation. Except from Canada, supplies still moved exceptionally slowly into marketing channels up to the end of April, despite substantial price

Table 2. — Exports of Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds from Major Producing Countries, January-March 1957, with Comparisons

Commodity	1955 annual	1956 annual [1]	January-March	
			1956	1957 [1]
	Thousand metric tons of oil			
Soybeans and oil [2]	464	726	103	225
Cottonseed and oil [3]	276	280	80	68
Groundnuts and oil [4]	679	697	225	200
Total	1 419	1 703	408	493
Copra and coconut oil [5]	1 124	1 252	238	285
Palmkernels and oil [6]	345	340	61	55
Palm oil [7]	524	544	113	100
Total	1 993	2 136	412	440
Linseed and oil [8]	424	340	107	115
Castorseed and oil [9]	95	70	15	25
Total	519	410	122	140
TOTAL	3 931	4 249	942	1 073

[1] Provisional; 1957 partly estimated. — [2] United States and China. — [3] United States. — [4] British West Africa, French West Africa, China, and India. — [5] Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon, Malaya, and Oceania. — [6] British Commonwealth in West Africa, Belgian Congo, French West and Equatorial Africa. — [7] British Commonwealth in West Africa, Belgian Congo French West Africa, Indonesia, Malaya. — [8] United States, Canada, Argentina, India. — [9] Brazil and India.

reductions in the first quarter. United States domestic use and exports in the first ten months of the marketing year to the end of April were lower than in the previous season, and approximately 420,000 tons of linseed were taken over by the government on 30 April. Total stocks in Canada and the United States at that date were nearly twice as large as in 1956. Argentine shipments up to June 1957 reached 28,000 tons, about as high as a year earlier, but total linseed supplies represent over 200,000 tons of oil, 130,000 tons greater than in 1956.

Reports on the current Indian harvest, from which oil exports are freely permitted, estimates of 1957/58 plantings in North America, and government policy in Argentina, all indicate a continuation next year of world supplies well above recent consumption levels. Competition between major exporters is likely to be keen in coming months to avoid overlarge carryover stocks. In mid-May, the United States Commodity Credit Corporation commenced export sales from its stocks at "world" prices. Futures prices for new crop linseed and oil in May were well below spot quotations.

Castor and tung oil prices were also lower in early 1957. Tung oil supplies are larger, but the world castor bean crop shows little sign of expansion. There have been larger castor oil exports from India this year, especially to Eastern European countries.

Prices of other oils and fats have moved more moderately in recent months. Lard and tallow prices are higher than last year, since United States output is running below the 1956 rate, but they have declined slightly since January and February. International prices of lauric acid oils and palm oil have not been subject to large fluctuations for the last three years, in contrast to other vegetable oils, and in early 1957 only slight reductions ocurred in prices for these commodities. The upward trend in copra and coconut oil exports has continued in 1957, due to larger shipments from the Philippines, Oceania, and Indonesia, more than offsetting the effect on exports of drought in Ceylon. Ceylonese coconut production in expected to be lower throughout 1957, but output in the Philippines is likely to maintain the substantial rate of increase achieved in the last two years. From the limited information available for 1957, palm oil output in Asia and Africa appears to have been maintained, while palm kernel production is slightly lower. Exports were moderately lower in the first quarter by comparison with 1956. Palm kernel purchases in Nigeria, the major producer, in the first four months were 130,000 tons, 12 percent below the 1956 rate, but sales are expected to improve later in the year. Palm oil purchases were only slightly lower. Basic prices to Nigerian producers are unchanged in 1957.

The catch limit on Antarctic whaling was again reduced for the season ending in March 1957, but higher yields of oil resulted in an increase of 10,000 tons above the 334,000 tons produced last year. About 30,000 tons of oil — unsold from the previous catch — were also carried aver into 1957. Prices were lowered in April and May, but unsold supplies are still, apparently, ample.

DRIED MILK - RECENT CHANGES IN PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Dried milk has increased considerably in importance in the postwar period. It has an advantage over fresh milk which is not sterilized, as it can be stored easily and sold on the market throughout the year. Dried milk products have been used to an increasing extent in the baking industry, meat processing, ice cream, cottage cheese, soups, etc. In many developed countries the industrial use of milk powder is more important than its reconstitution for human consumption which is of growing importance in some underdeveloped areas. These characteristics of milk powder, associated with technological advances in its preparation, have been responsible for a considerable expansion in its production, trade, and consumption. This development was accelerated by disposal of United States surpluses on concessional terms or grants, and by the action of several international agencies in promoting milk consumption.

Production

In 1956, production of dried whole and skim milk was over 1.1 million metric tons, five times more than in prewar years and 60 percent more than in 1948-52 (see Table 3, which represents more than 95 percent of total world production). Seven countries produced 90 percent of the world total in 1956, with the United States accounting for 64 percent. The United Kingdom replaced the Netherlands as the second-largest producer in 1956. Production declined slightly in Canada and Australia in 1956 but increased in New Zealand. In several European countries — Denmark, France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, and Ireland — this industry is mainly a postwar development. Japan also has established a dried milk industry during postwar years and produces about the same volume as Denmark and France.

Table 3. — Production of Dried Whole and Skim Milk

Countries	1934-38	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
Major Producers					
United States	119	447	679	720	722
United Kingdom	21	32	48	45	70
Netherlands	27	37	58	53	62
New Zealand[1]	7	36	51	46	[2]47
Germany, Western	18	22	33	37	46
Canada	11	36	47	49	45
Australia	7	36	39	38	31
Total	210	646	955	988	1 023
Minor Producers					
Denmark	1	10	12	17	[2]20
Japan	1	10	19	17	[2]18
France	3	6	18	18	[2]19
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	4	16	15	17
Sweden	1	11	12	10	14
Switzerland	3	7	8	9	[2]10
Italy[3]	2	7	9	9	9
Ireland	—	2	1	[2]2	[2]4
Total	12	57	95	97	111
Total above countries	222	703	1 050	1 085	1 134
of which					
Skim powder	167	513	862	863	907
Whole and non-specified dry milk[4]	55	190	188	222	227

[1]Data based on information from New Zealand Statistical Office, 1948-55. — [2]FAO estimates on basis of data supplied for the major part of the year. — [3]Estimate of the Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia. — [4]Non-specified dry milk amounts to 5-7,000 metric tons yearly of skimmed or whole milk powder.

The upward trend in production was much more pronounced in dried skim milk alone, the output of which rose by 77 percent from 1948-52 to 1956, as compared with a 20 percent increase in dried whole milk. This reflects the fact that in the United States production is predominantly of skim powder. A shift from whole powder to skim powder, due to lower prices and wider use of non-fat solids has occurred in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Belgium. The production of whole milk powder prevails in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Japan.

Table 4. — Production of Skim Milk Powder

Countries	1934-38	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
United States	110	388	636	673	673
United Kingdom	13	9	28	23	39
Canada	9	29	38	40	36
New Zealand	7	22	40	32	34
Germany, Western	10	11	20	28	33
Netherlands	13	20	34	22	22
Australia	—	11	20	22	21
Belgium	...	3	16	15	16
Denmark	—	4	4	4	[1]6
Italy[2]	2	7	9	9	9
France	...	2	[1]4	[1]4	[1]4
Sweden	1	4	7	6	6
Switzerland	2	3	2	3	[1]4
Japan	...	...	4	4	[1]4
Total above countries	167	513	862	863	907

[1]FAO estimate. — [2]Estimate of the Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia; the production of whole milk powder is very small.

International Trade

Commercial exports, which constituted only 15 percent of production in prewar years, rose to 30 percent in 1956, and thus stimulated production. If account is taken of United States surplus disposals of dried milk, then total shipments accounted for nearly 50 percent of production in 1956.

The United States, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Australia are the main exporters. Increased Canadian production has satisfied primarily the domestic market with skim powder, while whole milk has been exported. The United Kingdom, the second largest producer, is at the same time the leading importer of dried milk. Germany consumes domestically the greatest part of its production with additional imports and small exports. Increased Danish, Swiss, Irish, and Swedish production was stimulated by expanding export markets in Europe and overseas. Exports are dispersed over 70 countries throughout the world.

In the United Kingdom, the heavily subsidized price of dried milk under the Welfare Food Scheme played an important role in the promotion of consumption and imports, which reached the highest level on record in 1956. Venezuela is the most important importer of whole milk powder. India shows the most rapid rate of growth of dried milk consumption, particularly skim powder which is

Table 5. — Commercial Exports of Dried Milk[1]

Countries	1934-38	1948-50	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
United States	2.2	128.1	90.4	122.6	158.0
Netherlands	16.9	16.4	36.0	43.2	52.5
New Zealand[2]	5.7	21.8	36.7	45.9	43.8
Australia	1.5	14.7	26.1	35.9	32.6
Denmark	0.3	6.3	11.6	13.9	17.5
Canada	2.2	13.6	11.3	10.1	10.6
Total	28.8	200.9	212.1	271.6	315.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	0.5	9.6	7.2	10.2
Switzerland	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.4	5.2
Ireland	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	3.6
Sweden	—	4.5	2.3	1.3	3.1
Germany, Western	...	3.0	1.8	0.2	3.1
United Kingdom	0.7	0.9	3.0	3.2	2.1
France	...	0.8	2.1	2.1	1.6
Total	2.0	12.9	22.6	18.9	28.9
Total for above countries	30.8	213.8	234.7	290.5	343.9

[1]Excluding United States disposals overseas (either on non-commercial terms or as donations) totaling 223,900 tons in 1956, but including sales at reduced prices. — [2]Data based on information from New Zealand Statistical Office, 1934-54.

Table 6. — Imports of Dried Milk in Selected Countries

Countries	1934-38	1948-50	1954	1955	1956
	..... *Thousand metric tons*				
Europe and North America[1]					
United Kingdom	14.0	32.6	49.5	46.0	65.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.6	6.0	9.0	9.7	[2]8.9
Germany, Western	...	7.0	4.1	12.0	8.0
Greece	...	8.7	0.8	6.0	7.3
Netherlands	0.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	6.6
France	...	6.5	2.0	2.7	5.9
Yugoslavia	—	—	6.0	3.0	[3]4.6
United States	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
Ireland	0.1	0.3	—	—	—
Total	19.6	67.1	75.4	83.5	107.1
Latin America and Asia					
Venezuela[4]	1.3	27 5	35.8	37.3	[3]38 4
India	...	7 0	24 8	36 2	36 8
Japan	...	18 4	14 6	14 9	20 3
Israel	0.6	7.6	13 5	13 1	10 2
Brazil	...	1 3	2 1	4 2	10 0
Philippines	0.3	2 0	2 6	4 9	[5]5 0
Indonesia	—	0 9	2 5	4 0	[3]4 2
Mexico	0.2	4 6	2.9	3 4	[3]4 0
Total	2.4	69.3	98.8	118.0	128.9
Total of the above principal countries	22.0	136.4	174.2	201.5	236.0

[1]Denmark imports small quantities of dried milk for human use, but large quantities for animal feed: 11,600 metric tons in 1954 and 46,500 metric tons in 1955. — [2]11 months. — [3]6 months. — [4]Imports exist principally of whole milk powder, but small quantities of condensed milk and skimmed powder are included. — [5]FAO estimate on the basis of data supplied for the major part of the year.

used for "toning" [1] local milk supplies for sale in cities, or is provided in reconstituted form to school children. In spite of increased production in European countries, imports have increased, except in Ireland, which has shifted from importer to exporter.

The United States finds its main markets in Venezuela, Japan, Israel, Greece, India, Yugoslavia, and in Latin American countries. Canada also exports to Venezuela. The main part of New Zealand and Australian exports goes to the United Kingdom, which takes smaller supplies from the Netherlands and Denmark. Australia and New Zealand also supply India and other countries of the Far East. Among European countries there exists a whole network of intra-regional trade: the Netherlands is the main source for Belgium and Western Germany; Swiss exports go to the Netherlands; Danish exports go to Brazil and India. Denmark imports large quantities of skim powder for animal feed, generally from the United States, the Netherlands, and Western Germany (Table 6).

In addition to commercial sales, large quantities are exported on concessional terms from the United States surplus stocks of skim powder, as shown in the following figures:

Year	Foreign donations	Non-commercial export sales	ICA[1] shipments	Total
	..... *Thousand metric tons*			
1954	84.5	64.8	5.3	154.6
1955	165.7	34.2	7.0	206.9
1956	181.8	22.2	19.9	223.9

[1]International Co-operation Administration.

These shipments were larger than commercial sales, the most important being donations to "needy persons" in foreign countries. They are distributed to foreign countries by officially approved agencies, notably the War Relief Services and UNICEF, as well as by various religious organizations (e.g., Church World Service, American Friends Committee, Lutheran Relief, CARE).

Consumption

In the majority of producing countries per caput consumption of dried milk has increased sharply (Table 7). In 1955, consumption per head in New Zealand and Germany was nine times more than in the prewar period, in Sweden six times, in the United States and Canada three times, in Belgium and in the United Kingdom two-and-a-half times. However, per caput consumption in Switzerland and Denmark declined in spite of expanded production reflecting increased exports. The United States and New Zealand have the highest consumption, 2.8 kilograms per caput.

Table 7. — Per Caput Consumption of Dried Milk

Countries	Prewar average[1]	1955
	..... *Kilograms*	
United States	0.9	2.8
New Zealand	0.3	2.8
Canada	0.8	2.4
Belgium	0.8	2.0
Australia	0.9	1.6
United Kingdom	0.6	1.6
Sweden	0.2	1.3
Switzerland	1.1	1.0
Germany, Western	0.1	0.9
Netherlands	1.0	0.6

[1]Prewar averages are for the years 1933/34 to 1937/38 for Sweden and Switzerland, 1935-38 for Western Germany, 1935-39 for Canada and the United States, and 1934-38 for other countries.

[1] "Toning" is the addition of reconstituted skim milk to locally produced milk to reduce its fat content to a determined standard, while maintaining or increasing the content of non-fat solids.

Utilization in the United States

Between 1948 and 1955, United States domestic sales of skim powder increased by 82 percent, but at the same time, most important shifts in the utilization among different industrial branches occurred (Table 8).

Skim milk powder was first largely used in the bakery industry, but its relative share declined from 64 percent in 1948 to 38 percent in 1955. The competition with various other ingredients prevented a growth of demand for milk powder in bakery, although there was a considerable increase in 1955.

Table 8. — Sales of Dried Skim Milk in the United States[1]

Uses	1948	1949	1953	1954	1955	1948	1955
	Thousand metric tons					*Percentage*	
Bakery	138.8	127.7	119.3	125.3	148.3	64.1	37.7
Dairy products[2]	40.2	45.6	57.1	66.2	91.1	18.6	23.1
Meat processing	16.3	15.6	43.7	64.3	67.9	7.5	17.2
Packaged for home use.	1.1	2.7	29.3	30.6	40.1	0.5	10.2
Prepared dry mixes	6.8	5.7	19.6	21.7	25.0	3.1	6.4
Confectionery	4.9	2.7	5.7	7.6	7.5	2.3	1.9
Other uses[3]	8.3	111.0	9.9	10.5	13.6	3.9	3.5

SOURCE: Various issues of the *Census of Dry Milk Distribution* published by the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., Chicago.

[1]Domestic sales do not include government distribution for school lunches or for the armed forces. — [2]Ice cream, chocolate drinks, frozen custard, cultured milk, low-fat mixes and cottage cheese. — [3]Chemical and pharmaceutical industry, soup manufactures, soft drink bottling plants, institutions, etc.

Next in importance is the "dairy product" group whose share rose from 19 to 23 percent between 1948 and 1955. However, a much higher increase occured in the use of skim powder in meat processing, dry mixes, and for home use in packaged form; these uses, together, rose from 10 percent to 34 percent. Skim powder is used extensively for sausages and related meat products as a binder. The improved quality of milk powder is reflected in an increased use for home consumption which rose sharply from 1,000 tons in 1948 to 40,000 tons in 1955.

Stocks and Prices

United States government purchases of dried skim milk under the price support program provide the source for overseas disposals. In 1952-56, governement purchases were as follows (in thousand metric tons):

1952	23.4
1953	266.4
1954	295.1
1955	252.1
1956	342.1

The highest record in price support purchases of this commodity was reached last year, although government stocks fell to a low level by the end of 1956, and were 23,400 metric tons at the end of March 1957.

United States manufacturers' stocks of dried skim milk at 28,200 metric tons at the end of February 1957 were 22 percent less than a year earlier; the stocks of dried whole milk were 4,700 tons or 17 percent more than in February 1956.

In general, wholesale prices of dried skim milk in the United States were increasing until 1952, after which they dropped drastically due to heavy accumulation of stocks. In 1956, prices of skim milk powder increased, but they dropped slightly in the beginning of 1957. The average manufacturers' selling prices of dried skim milk were as follows:

Period	*U.S. cents per pound*
March 1951-55	15.07
March 1956	15.36
March 1957	15.25

In the United Kingdom the prices of spray skim milk powder were severely reduced in 1951; they dropped to 71 shillings per hundredweight (8.87 cents per pound) in 1955, but increased to 90 shillings per hundredweight (11.25 cents per pound) in 1956. In India the import price of spray powder rose sharply during 1956. In May 1956, the c.i.f. price in Calcutta was £ 83.10.0 per metric ton; by December 1956 it was 13 percent higher.

Outlook

It appears that in industrially developed countries a partial shift has occurred from other dairy products in favor of dried products. While potentialities for future development exist in countries with a low consumption of milk, the low puchasing power handicaps rapid development. Noncommercial sales, establishment of processing facilities, and disposal of surpluses have increased consumption of dried milk products. This has also tended to increase regular commercial trade in dried milk, but the long-run maintenance of free distribution on a large scale could hamper normally priced exports and new-established industry.

TEA - SUPPLY/DEMAND POSITION AND PROSPECTS

Production and Trade 1956

Mainly because of voluntary crop regulation in Northern India, and unfavorable weather in Ceylon, world tea production in 1956 (excl. China and the U.S.S.R.) did not exceed the 1955 output. Output in all of the Far Eastern producing countries varied only slightly from the previous year, and the small decline in total Asian production was entirely offset by the rise in production in Africa where newly planted area is gradually coming into bearing.

Sustained demand from overseas markets and expanding domestic consumption facilitated the marketing of crops, though prices at the Far Eastern auctions were generally lower. Exports from producing countries (excluding China) reached an all-time record with more than 490,000 metric tons, or 20 percent above 1955. India, with an increase of 70,000 metric tons over 1955, had the largest share (88 percent) of the rise in total 1956 exports, although the unit export value declined by 22 percent (Table 9).

Table 9. — Tea: Production and Exports from Producing Countries, Average 1948-50, 1955 and 1956

Continent and country	Production				Exports			
	1948-50	1955	1956	Increase 1956 over 1948-50	1948-50	1955	1956	Increase 1956 over 1948-50
	1000 metric tons			*Percent*	*1000 metric tons*			*Percent*
India	267.6	300.2	301.0		191.6	164.7	234.4	
Ceylon	140.2	172.4	170.4		134.8	163.7	162.3	
Pakistan	21.9	24.3	25.5		11.9	5.4	9.9	
Indonesia	25.2	43.5	42.5		19.2	29.1	34.5	
Japan	33.4	72.8	70.7		6.3	14.5	10.2	
Taiwan	8.4	14.7	*13.5		10.1	7.8	10.7	
Others[1]	7.0	*12.8	*13.6		1.2	1.4	1.4	
Total Asia	505.0	641.0	637.0	26	375.0	387.0	463.0	23
Total Africa	18.0	30.0	*33.0	83	14.0	24.0	28.0	100
Total S. America	2.0	6.0	*7.0	250	—	—	—	
World total[2]	525.0	677.0	677.0	29	390.0	411.0	491.0	26
China					[3]10.0	[3]18.8	[3, 4]20.0	

*Provisional estimate.
[1]Including Iran, Malaya, Viet-Nam, Turkey, Ryukyu Islands. — [2]Excluding China and the U.S.S.R. where production in 1956 is estimated at 118,000 metric tons and 51,000 metric tons, respectively. — [3]Exports to other than Eastern Bloc Countries. — [4]Plus 16,000 metric tons estimated to have gone to Eastern Bloc countries.

Table 10. — Tea: Net Imports for Consumption, Average 1950-54, 1955 and 1956 in Selected Countries

Country	1950-54	1955	1956
	1000 metric tons		
United Kingdom	204.1	216.7	229.6
Other European countries[1]	26.2	28.7	27.0
United States	46.6	47.0	45.3
Canada	21.1	19.1	20.7
Australia	26.5	24.3	24.2
New Zealand	6.9	5.8	[2]7.3
Morocco	12.1	15.7	[2]14.3
Egypt	16.9	17.2	14.2
Sudan	6.5	7.3	4.9
Arabia	5.5	7.0	6.7
U.S.S.R.	0.7	—	4.6

[1]Including Ireland, Netherlands, Western Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland. — [2]Estimated on the basis of available figures for 9 to 11 months of 1956.

On the importing side, the United Kingdom registered an increase of 3 percent in net imports over 1955. The continental European countries, Canada, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand all imported more tea than in the previous year, and after an absence of several years from world markets, the U.S.S.R. bought 4,600 tons from India in 1956. Purchases continued in 1957 and totaled 7,700 tons at the end of March. On the other hand, imports into the United States continued to decline for the second successive year. The main Near Eastern and North African markets — Iraq, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco — had to curtail their tea imports under the impact of the Suez Canal crisis (Table 10).

Prices

There was no uniform pattern of prices at the main auction places during 1956 although strong

Table 11. — Tea: Prices by Quarters 1954-56, and Monthly 1957, Indices 1953 = 100 and United Kingdom Stocks, End of Quarter

Period	Calcutta Tea for export		Ceylon All tea		London All tea		U.K. Warehouse stocks end of quarter
	S. d. per lb.	*1953 = 100*	*S.d. per lb.*	*1953 = 100*	*S.d. per lb.*	*1953 = 100*	*1000 metric tons*
1954: 1st quarter	3/6.0	134	3/6.3	123	4/5.0	121	60.3
2nd "	4/2.7	161	3/6.2	123	4/9.4	131	38.3
3rd "	4/7.1	175	3/9.3	132	5/3.1	144	36.9
4th "	5/3.0	201	4/10.0	169	6/8.7	184	41.4
1955: 1st "	5/0.5	193	4/2.0	145	6/1.1	167	68.0
2nd "	3/4.7	130	2/3.5	80	4/2.6	116	62.2
3rd "	3/11.2	150	3/5.6	121	4/5.3	122	46.5
4th "	3/1.0	118	3/3.6	115	4/11.1	135	45.9
1956: 1st "	2/6.6	97	3/3.1	114	4/3.6	118	43.6
2nd "	2/7.9	102	3/1.2	108	4/7.7	127	48.7
3rd "	2/10 1	147	3/0.6	106	4/5.1	121	47.0
4th "	2/9.8	146	3/8.0	128	6/1.2	167	28.3
1957: January	3/5.5	132	3/6.1	122	5/9.2	158	29.3
February	3/1.9	121	3/4.2	117	4/10.0	132	44.5
March	2/9.2	106	2/9.9	99	3/11.6	109	60.4
April	[1]2/4.4	90	2/5.2	85	3/7.3	99	68.8

[1]One auction only.

demand for quality teas was a feature common to all markets. At Calcutta, the substantial carry-over from the previous season and the large forthcoming crop depressed prices in the first half of the year. The gap between high quality and common or medium tea widened considerably in certain months. At Colombo, where average prices declined less compared with 1955, the position was similar: during much of the year, demand weakened for low and medium-grown tea, whereas remunerative prices were paid for high-grown tea.

From September onwards, the Suez Canal crisis resulted in increased buying and a general advance in prices. The rise in prices was especially marked at the London auctions where the delay in incoming supplies, combined with sharply falling stocks, strong buying and, to some extent, consumer hoarding, caused prices to rise by 37 percent over the average of the first nine months; retail prices followed suit at the end of the year. In the first months of 1957, however, these disturbing factors were gradually disappearing. Transport became normal, stocks in United Kingdom warehouses were twice as high by the end of March as at the end of December, and demand for all but high quality tea subsided. At all auction places, prices had declined by April 1957 to levels below those of 1953 (Table 11).

Outlook

At the time of writing, the new North Indian crop has not yet been offered on the market and it is not possible to evaluate its size. In South India, Ceylon, and other Far Eastern countries, output in the early months of 1957 is higher than during the same period in 1956. If the weather remains favorable, selective buying is again likely to become the guiding principle on world markets. Furthermore, the relatively large size of United Kingdom stocks — 69,000 metric tons at the end of April, or more than 3 months' consumption — is likely to affect the tea market. However, the carry-over stocks in producing countries are considerably lower than last year so that the first sales of the new crop may fetch improved prices.

In the longer run, the industry is faced with a number of fundamental problems, many of which are likely to become increasingly serious. There is the problem of quality. The production expansion during the past few years was concentrated largely on common and low-medium teas, while production of quality teas has expanded only slightly. Only in Ceylon has the expansion of high-quality teas kept pace with the total rise in output. In India, the marketing of the increased supplies of common and medium teas has encountered serious difficulties in some years. Africa's tea production consists mainly of common to good-medium grades and rose during the last six years by 15,000 metric tons (83 percent); it will expand further when the now immature areas come into full production. Although Africa produces only 5 percent of the world total, its success in competing on world markets is causing concern to Indian producers.

But quality improvement is only one of the numerous problems of the world tea economy. Rising labor costs, export taxes, and new social legislation, have contributed to a rise in production costs which can only be balanced by intensive efforts to increase productivity. There is a need for greater research efforts and for more extension services to put into practice the results of research. Social and economic changes in producing countries, among which the growing emphasis on smallholder production is one of the most significant, bring in their wake greater government interest in the industry. At the same time, concerted efforts will have to be made to expand consumption, especially in those markets apt to absorb the common and low-medium teas. In the past, international co-operation was conceived largely in terms of control of planting and exports. But it is possible that the structural changes in the main tea-producing countries may indicate the need for new types of international co-operation; the fact is that the International Tea Agreement, first negotiated in 1933, expired in March 1955 and its renewal is still uncertain.

RICE - SHORT NOTES

Supplies and Trade Prospects

More paddy was harvested in 1956/57 than in any previous year, and the world total exceeded the 200 million metric tons mark. The increase was once more concentrated in Asia, though Africa and Latin America also reaped larger harvests. North America and Europe, however, grew less rice, mainly owing to further acreage restrictions in the United States and Italy (for details see Table 4 on page 33 in statistical section of this Bulletin). Nine leading exporting countries produced almost 1 million tons more than in 1955/56 and nearly 3.5 million more than in 1954/55; while nine leading importers grew 3.5 million tons more in 1956/57 than in the preceding year and over 8 million tons more than two years earlier (Table 12).

All the leading Asian exporters reported larger harvests. Burma increased production sufficiently to enable it to maintain exports in 1957 at about the 2 million ton level (in terms of milled rice), even though its carry-over from previous crops had been greatly reduced. In other regions however, Egypt was the only one of the bigger exporters to reap more rice in 1956, while production fell sharply in Italy and the United States; the United States crop was the lowest since 1951. The acreage sown to rice in the United States will be reduced still further in 1957 as about 14 percent of the 1956 acreage has been placed by farmers under the Acreage Reserve Program. The unfavorable weather experienced during the planting season will probably retard the harvesting of the 1957 crop in the United States, particularly in the Gulf States. Uncommitted stocks in Italy and the United States are well below the levels of mid-1956.

Although the group of leading importers shows an increase in their total rice production, Japan, South Korea and Ceylon reaped smaller harvests, while Indonesia was unable to improve on the low levels of 1955/56. The increase in the total of this group is mainly due to the better crops of India and Pakistan. However, since consumption is rising in both these populous countries, and since both their governments are trying to build up reserve stocks, their imports are likely to be fairly well maintained in 1957. On the other hand, although Japan's 1956 crop was smaller than the record one of 1955, and *per caput* rice consumption is recovering there at the cost of wheat, the larger stocks accumulated will probably lead to Japan's imports in 1957 falling well below those of 1956 and far below those of 1954 and 1955.

The exportable supplies available from the larger 1956/57 production and the lower carry-overs from previous crops do not appear to be in excess of known import requirements for 1957 (plus normal carry-overs), provided Indonesia and Pakistan can finance their intended purchases.

An analysis of the 1956 exports from Burma, Cambodia, Egypt, and Italy is shown in Table 13 (a similar analysis for Thailand appeared in the March issue of this Bulletin, page 8).

Table 12. — Production of Paddy in Leading Exporting and Importing Countries, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Production	1956	1955	1954
	1000 metric tons		
Total production of 9 leading exporting countries[1]	28 840	27 920	25 420
Total production of 9 leading importing countries[2]	86 030	82 540	77 860

Includes: Burma, Cambodia, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet-Nam, United States, Brazil, Egypt, and Italy. — [2]Includes: Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya-Singapore, Pakistan, and Cuba.

Table 13. — Exports of Rice from Burma, Cambodia, Egypt, and Italy in 1956, Showing Principal Types of Processing

Exports	Milled rice	Par-boiled rice	Husked rice	Broken rice	Percentage of total	
					1956	1955
	1000 metric tons				*Percent*	
BURMA						
All destinations	1 385	370	51	84	100	100
CAMBODIA	18	...	...	40	100	100
EGYPT						
Europe	67	...	18	6	41	43
of which Eastern Europe	(55)	(...)	(—)	(3)	(26)	(18)
Near East	63	...	—	0.2	28	28
Africa	18	...	—	16	15	21
Far East	33	...	—	0.2	15	7
Others	0.5	...	...	1	1	1
All destin tions	181.5	...	18	23.4	100	100
ITALY						
Europe	56	...	63	...	35	48
Near East	—	...	1.5	...	0.5	—
Africa	26	...	—	...	7.5	—
Far East	169	...	—	...	48	39
Others	30	...	2.5	...	9	13
All destinations	[1]281	...	67	...	100	100

[1]Approximately 4,000 metric tons of broken rice are included in the milled rice total.

European Common Market

If the treaty establishing a "common market" for Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands is ratified by all the signatories, the world rice market may be affected by changes in their levels of consumption as well as by shifts

Table 14. — Trade in Milled Rice of the European Common Market Countries, 1954-56

Item	1956	1955	1954
	..... *1000 metric tons*		
Total gross imports[1]	324	342	243
of which from:			
Countries of European Common Market:			
Italy	47	19	55
Netherlands	7	7	6
Overseas territories of European Common Market countries and other special associated territories:			
Magadascar	13	14	6
Cambodia and Viet-Nam	22	38	44
Surinam	8	6	4
Total, Common Market countries and special associated territories	97	84	115
Other Sources:			
Thailand	50	80	53
Burma	39	67	21
United States	59	22	8
Egypt	17	31	2
Spain	13	8	5
Others	49	50	39
Total, other sources	227	258	128
Total gross imports of selected overseas territories of European Common Market countries[2]	...	180	115
Total gross exports[3]	402	202	226
of which from:			
Italy	349	169	196
Netherlands[4]	30	26	24
Belgium-Luxembourg[4]	[5]23	7	6

[1] Includes imports into the five trading areas: Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Western Germany, Italy, and Netherlands. — [2] Includes French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Togo, Cameroon, Fr. Somaliland, New Caledonia, French Oceania, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, Western New Guinea, Somalia (Italian admin.). — [3] Includes exports from Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, and Netherlands. — [4] Re-exports mainly after processing. — [5] Belgium-Luxembourg January-November only.

in the direction of their rice trade. Of the present five trading units (Belgium and Luxembourg form one), two grow rice (Italy and France). One is a net exporter of rice (Italy), while the other four are net importers, though most of them re-export some rice, mainly after further processing. Taking the six countries together, gross imports exceeded gross exports in most recent years. It is true that in 1956 the position was reversed, and their total exports were substantially greater than their total imports (Table 14), but Italy's shipments in 1956 were considerably above the average, owing to the liquidation of accumulated stocks. The average yearly total consumption of the six countries in 1954-56, in terms of milled rice, was about 700,000 tons (omitting the overseas territories).

The treaty makes special provisions for trade with some of the overseas territories of the member countries, as well as for the trade with some other overseas countries with which one or other member countries have trade agreements. Some statistics of the rice trade of these overseas territories are also shown in Table 14.

Changes in the volume of consumption may result from tariff changes affecting the price of rice in the various member countries, as well as the price relations with alternative foods. The new duties under the common tariff will be based, as a general principle, on the arithmetic average of the existing duties. The common tariff rates for rice and other cereals are not yet known.

If a common tariff is established at the unweighted average of existing custom duties on rice, this will have the effect of lowering tariffs in some countries and raising them in others, as it would for most other products. However, the countries where the tariff on rice would be lowered by such common action are those which import no rice at all (Italy) or where the price to the consumer is regulated as part of a system of price supports to local rice growers (France). Significantly higher import duties would have to be charged by the member countries which import all the rice they consume. If rice continued to be imported from countries outside the common market area (at present two thirds of gross imports are), retail prices of rice for human consumption would presumably rise. Admittedly, rice grown in Italy and perhaps also in the overseas territories of the member countries would be obtainable duty-free in the "deficit" countries. But if the total exportable surplus from these sources were not enough to cover the needs of the deficit countries — it could have been in 1956, but not in 1955 or 1954 — then the import price of Italian rice would tend to rise to almost as high as, or equal to, that of duty-paid rice from outside sources. Thus, if the common tariff for rice were based on the average of present rates, the effect would probably be to raise prices in some member countries, but *not* to lower them in the others, unless there were a considerable expansion — unaccompanied by a rise in costs of production — in the rice production of Italy and perhaps of the overseas territories.

Rice Varieties in the United States and Italy

Long-grain rice continues to displace medium-grain rice in the United States. The detailed figures for 1956 compiled by the United States Rice Millers' Association indicate a further development of the trend to which attenion has been drawn in these Notes. [2] Long-grain varieties now account for over one half of the total production, while the share of the medium-grain varieties — at one time the most popular ones with United States farmers — has dropped in two years from 36 percent to a mere

[2] *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, March 1956, page 7.

Table 15. — United States: Paddy Production by Varieties, 1956, 1955, and 1954

Variety	Production			Percentage of total production		
	1956	1955	1954	1956	1955	1954
	...1000 metric tons ...			*.....Percent .....*		
Long-grain varieties	1 183	1 201	1 214	57.3	50.3	45.5
of which:						
Blue Bonnet	*643*	*546*	*637*	*31.2*	*22.9*	*23.8*
Medium-grain varieties...	415	663	952	20.1	27.8	35.6
of which:						
Zenith	*312*	*547*	*813*	*15.1*	*22.9*	*30.4*
Short-grain varieties (Pearl)	461	522	506	22.4	21.9	18.9
Total[1].....	2 063	2 386	2 673	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1]Including unclassified varieties.

20 percent. Short-grain rice continues to increase slightly its share in paddy production surpassing the medium-grain varieties by 1956 (Table 15). An examination of the geographical distribution of these varieties shows that Texas is still the main producer of long-grain rice, and that this variety now also holds first place in Louisiana and Arkansas, where medium-grain rice used to predominate. Almost all the short-grain rice continues to be grown in California, where it forms 93 percent of all the rice grown.

As regards individual varieties, "Blue Bonnet" (a long-grain rice) is now the leading variety, "Pearl" (a short-grain rice) second, with another long-grain rice — "Century Patna" as third. The medium-grain "Zenith," formerly the leading individual variety, has now receded to fourth place. The concentration on very few varieties continues, so that 94 percent of the total United States crop consisted of only five varieties. As the total rice area was again drastically reduced by acreage allotments, there was a contraction in the area sown to all the main varieties, except "Blue Bonnet" which increased not only its proportionate share but also the absolute area.

Italy, too, reveals a similar trend towards a larger share of production being devoted to long-grain rice. From 1954 to 1955, the share of long-grain ("fine") rice rose from 8 to 11½ percent, while that of short-grain ("coarse") rice fell from 65 to 61 percent. For the 1956 crop, the area sown to rice was reduced by 17 percent. The long-grain varieties were, however, reduced by only 4 percent, while the area sown to medium-grain rice fell by 25 percent and that of short-grain by 20 percent.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during May 1957

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en mai 1957

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
Denmark	1956	—	[2] 402
France	1957	[3] 1 167	—
United Kingdom	1956	[3] 940	[2] 845
Argentina[5]	1956	1 012	1 350
Iraq	1957	1 153	—
Australia[5]	1956	890	—
OATS			
France	1957	[3] 1 471	—
United Kingdom	1956	[3] 1 037	[2] 526
POTATOES			
Germany, Western	1957	1 130	25 000
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
Argentina[5]	1956	[4] 35	—
DRY BEANS			
United States	1956	—	[2] 776
	1957	—	[2] 717
DRY PEAS			
United States	1956	—	[2] 211
	1957	—	[2] 168
CHICK-PEAS			
India[6]	1957	[3] 9 282	—
Pakistan[6]	1957	[3] 1 361	—
PEARS			
Australia[5]	1955	—	67
GRAPES, total			
Italy	1955	—	9 278
	1956	—	9 968
GRAPES for wine			
Italy	1955	—	8 620
	1956	—	9 249
WINE			
Italy	1955	—	5 841
	1956	—	6 356
OLIVES			
Greece			
Total	1956	—	682
For oil	1956	—	630
Italy			
Total	1956	—	963
For oil	1956	—	934
OLIVE OIL			
Greece	1956	—	[8] 156
Italy	1956	—	[8] 167
COTTONSEED			
United States	1956	6 319	4 920
LINSEED			
Argentina[5]	1956	1 078	660
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1956	6 319	2 886
Argentina[5]	1955	533	—
SUNN HEMP			
India[5]	1954	[10] 242	[10] 121
	1955	[3] 249	[3] 125
MESTA			
India[5]	1955	[10] 231	[10] 209
	1956	[3] 299	[3] 267
MEAT			
United Kingdom[11]			
Pork	1955	—	679
Canada[11]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	614
Pork	1956	—	466
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	15
Total	1956	—	1 095
United States			
Beef and veal	1956	—	7 300
Pork	1956	—	5 090
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	336
Total	1956	—	12 726
Union of South Africa[12]			
Beef and veal	1956	—	306
Pork	1956	—	45
Mutton and lamb	1956	—	81
Total	1956	—	432
MILK (cow)			
Netherlands	1956	—	5 871
Norway[13]	1956	—	1 135
Sweden[13]	1956	—	3 312
Switzerland[14]	1956	—	1 968
BUTTER			
Netherlands	1956	—	77
Germany, Western	1956	—	335
CHEESE			
Netherlands	1956	—	153
Germany, Western	1956	—	260
WOOL (greasy basis)			
Turkey	1956	—	39
Union of South Africa	1956	—	[15] 137

NOTE : Some 1956 and all 1957 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision, or entry not applicable.

[1]Final. — [2]As of 1 April. — [3]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [4]Planted area. — [5]On clean basis. — [6]Crop year ending in year stated. — [7]First estimate. — [8]Total. — [9]Edible. — [10]Partially revised. — [11]Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. — [12]Milk delivered by farmers, which, in 1953, was 66 percent of total production. — [13]Milk delivered by farmers, which, in 1953, was 80 percent of total production. — [14]About two thirds of total production. — [15]Wool shorn only.

NOTE : Quelques données relatives à 1956 et toutes les données relatives à 1957 représentent généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Chiffre définitif. — [2]A la date du 1er avril. — [3]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [4]Superficie ensemencée. — [5]Il s'agit de grains triés. — [6]Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [7]Première estimation. — [8]Production totale. — [9]Huile comestible. — [10]Chiffre partiellement revisé. — [11]Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. — [12]Lait livré par les agriculteurs qui représentait, en 1953, 66 pour cent de la production totale. — [13]Lait livré par les agriculteurs, qui représentait, en 1953, 80 pour cent de la production totale. — [14]Environ les deux tiers de la production totale. — [15]Uniquement la laine de tonte.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	238	244	251	348	452	549	570
Belgium [1]	163	190	197	191	525	589	731	603
Czechoslovakia	[5]820	...	...	...	[5]1 486	...	...	1 532
Denmark	78	85	67	66	285	292	254	266
Finland	171	150	124	133	264	235	190	234
France	4 264	4 491	4 554	2 714	7 791	10 566	10 365	5 695
Germany [1]	...	1 531	1 571	...	...	4 033	4 651	4 594
Eastern	[5]473	(424)	(400)	...	[5]1 383	(1 140)	(1 273)	(1 107)
Western	1 013	(1 107)	(1 171)	1 153	2 656	(2 893)	(3 378)	(3 487)
Greece	878	1 045	1 040	1 062	894	1 219	1 337	1 244
Hungary	[5][6]1 410	...	1 358	1 389	[5][6]1 820	1 660	2 131	1 845
Ireland, Rep. of	144	197	145	137	327	497	406	433
Italy	4 705	4 769	4 852	4 893	7 170	7 283	9 504	8 681
Netherlands	89	110	89	86	325	397	350	309
Norway	28	20	18	20	58	41	32	56
Poland	[5]1 441	1 559	1 431	...	1 807	2 002	2 134	2 121
Portugal	689	777	783	734	499	781	508	568
Romania	[4][5]2 400	...	...	...	[4] [5]2 600	...	...	...
Spain [1]	[5]4 128	4 287	4 305	[5]4 212	[5]3 622	4 798	4 003	[5]4 215
Sweden	323	432	353	398	677	1 021	716	945
Switzerland [1]	98	101	104	90	260	346	321	220
United Kingdom	881	994	788	928	2 397	2 828	2 641	2 891
Yugoslavia [1]	1 819	1 854	1 907	[5]1 627	2 174	1 385	2 436	[5]1 606
Total	*27 970*	*29 210*	*29 310*	*27 160*	*41 350*	*45 980*	*49 380*	*42 420*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 500	9 820	8 703	8 636	13 390	8 407	13 449	14 637
Mexico	604	765	800	*800	534	839	850	*1 100
United States	27 756	21 997	19 135	20 160	31 066	26 778	25 440	27 140
Total	*38 900*	*32 620*	*28 670*	*29 630*	*45 010*	*36 040*	*39 760*	*42 900*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	5 462	4 062	5 359	5 175	7 690	5 250	7 130
Brazil	671	1 081	1 196	1 303	498	871	1 101	1 212
Chile	780	762	779	766	920	1 029	1 048	1 003
Colombia	173	162	195	...	124	146	166	...
Peru	157	166	159	*165	146	163	152	*130
Uruguay	509	732	796	657	462	854	849	750
Total	*6 880*	*8 510*	*7 340*	*8 570*	*7 380*	*10 840*	*8 660*	*10 460*
ASIA								
China Mainland	[7]24 780	26 967	...	...	[7]18 100	23 335	*22 870	*25 000
India	9 290	10 681	11 136	11 827	6 087	8 017	8 919	8 482
Iran	[5][6]2 080	[5]2 300	...	2 900	[5]1 860	[5]2 100	[5]2 313	2 700
Iraq	936	1 390	1 425	1 314	448	1 160	473	776
Japan	743	671	661	657	1 375	1 516	1 468	1 375
Korea, South	101	116	121	...	86	131	108	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	51	60	60	62
Pakistan	4 217	4 310	4 311	4 568	3 682	3 742	3 223	3 368
Syria	996	1 347	1 463	1 531	762	965	438	1 051
Turkey [1]	4 770	6 541	7 186	7 458	4 771	5 010	7 016	6 510
Total	*48 900*	*57 010*	*58 300*	*60 050*	*37 100*	*48 630*	*49 300*	*51 940*
Total (excl. China, Mainland)	*25 770*	*30 040*	*31 290*	*33 050*	*21 150*	*25 290*	*26 430*	*26 940*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 962	1 898	[5]1 942	996	1 392	1 254	[5]1 400
Egypt	605	754	640	660	1 113	1 729	1 451	1 547
Kenya [8]	103	118	138	...	112	135	123	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1 220	1 547	[5]1 532	[5]1 482	738	1 205	*954	[5]1 066
Tunisia	917	1 358	792	948	452	624	395	499
Union of South Africa [8]	952	1 156	1 199	1 199	551	600	795	823
Total	*5 960*	*7 500*	*6 810*	*6 950*	*4 300*	*6 060*	*5 320*	*5 810*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 319	4 084	3 154	5 161	4 589	5 318	3 666
New Zealand	51	42	28	25	139	112	72	74
Total	*4 670*	*4 360*	*4 110*	*3 180*	*5 300*	*4 700*	*5 390*	*3 740*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**133 300**	**139 200**	**134 500**	**135 500**	**140 400**	**152 200**	**157 800**	**157 300**

[1]Includes spelt. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [4]1948. — [5]1948, does not include spelt. — [6]Includes estimate of spelt. — [7]1952. — [8]Average of 4 years. — *On farms and estates.

[1]Y compris l'épeautre. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4] 1948. — [5]1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — [6]Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — [7]1952. — [8]Moyenne de 4 années. — *Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 3. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	230	218	214	214	343	370	416	434
Belgium	85	82	74	68	222	245	220	196
Czechoslovakia	[1]720	...	...	...	[1]1 230	...	...	1 050
Denmark	154	112	77	109	365	276	191	290
Finland	133	93	86	89	201	132	119	120
France	496	405	387	372	573	514	440	476
Germany	...	2 745	2 549	...	...	6 680	5 959	6 069
Eastern	[1]1 287	(1 215)	(1 074)	...	[1]2 758	(2 582)	(2 464)	(2 334)
Western	1 375	(1 530)	(1 475)	1 483	3 042	(4 098)	(3 495)	(3 735)
Greece	57	62	58	53	47	51	54	48
Hungary	[1][6]650	...	447	441	732	480	544	494
Ireland, Rep. of	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	2
Italy	97	86	80	74	123	115	123	107
Luxembourg	6	5	4	4	12	11	8	9
Netherlands	176	166	154	171	455	512	465	492
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Poland	[1]5 130	4 799	4 952	...	6 320	5 844	7 003	6 536
Portugal	264	255	252	248	162	195	155	168
Spain	622	613	604	607	482	526	493	510
Sweden	128	149	95	124	258	301	170	274
Switzerland	14	15	15	15	34	45	41	37
United Kingdom	25	18	8	11	52	40	19	25
Yugoslavia	269	276	278	252	248	191	262	205
Total	*12 310*	*11 660*	*11 480*	*11 480*	*17 830*	*17 810*	*17 370*	*17 810*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	555	344	316	225	462	360	375	218
United States	686	726	829	662	524	659	738	548
Total	*1 240*	*1 070*	*1 140*	*890*	*990*	*1 020*	*1 110*	*770*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	717	1 110	890	1 200	526	844	654	990
Brazil	23	28	27	26	17	18	20	21
Chile	8	7	8	...	5	5	5	...
Ecuador	[1]14	3	6	...	[1]5	2	4	...
Total	*760*	*1 150*	*930*	*1 240*	*560*	*870*	*680*	*1 020*
ASIA								
Japan	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	1
Korea, South	[2]35	35	34	...	[2]20	27	20	...
Turkey	493	613	641	642	500	440	650	566
Total	*540*	*660*	*680*	*680*	*530*	*470*	*680*	*600*
AFRICA								
Algeria	[1]2	...	...	...	[1]1	...	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Former Spanish zone	[1]3	4	...	...	[1]3	4	...	...
Union of South Africa[4]	[2]29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	28	28	...	...	12	10	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 900**	**14 600**	**14 300**	**14 400**	**19 900**	**20 200**	**19 900**	**20 200**

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]On farms and estates.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 4. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	20	20	23	46	52	81	100
Greece	12	21	17	12	39	86	61	43
Hungary	[3]13	41	50	46	33	68	40	36
Italy	149	178	169	138	725	869	880	648
Portugal	27	36	38	39	114	154	183	164
Spain	58	71	67	66	272	401	389	390
Yugoslavia	[2]2	8	8	6	[6]6	26	26	21
Total	*300*	*420*	*410*	*370*	*1 280*	*1 750*	*1 740*	*1 530*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	[6]93	[6]134	[6]160	106	[6]181	[6]215	[6]250
Dominican Republic	44	...	...	...	65	78	74	...
El Salvador	[6]16	12	10	...	[6]25	16	13	...
Mexico	96	90	[6]115	[6]130	173	170	[6]211	[6]240
Nicaragua	18	[6]14	[6]19	[6]23	22	[6]25	[6]22	[6]34
Panama	[6]62	83	87	[6]85	[6]84	99	98	[6]97
United States	752	1 032	740	633	1 924	2 912	2 537	2 150
Total	*1 140*	*1 520*	*1 300*	*1 230*	*2 510*	*3 620*	*3 320*	*3 020*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	55	54	[6]58	152	172	164	154
Brazil	1 927	2 517	2 547	...	3 025	3 737	3 809	...
British Guiana	45	69	[6]63	...	99	154	[6]151	133
Chile	26	30	28	28	76	93	61	71
Colombia	146	181	188	[6]214	264	278	324	[6]340
Ecuador	71	63	[6]59	[6]59	141	153	[6]113	[6]120
Peru	53	62	...	...	205	249	...	...
Total	*2 410*	*3 110*	*3 190*	*3 140*	*4 140*	*5 120*	*5 110*	*5 100*
ASIA								
Burma[5]	3 758	3 931	3 968	4 048	5 309	5 804	5 883	6 464
Cambodia	[1]1 127	1 221	1 000	1 239	[1]1 372	850	1 150	1 418
Ceylon	[6]442	486	520	426	[6]572	649	741	584
China								
Mainland	[6]27 045	28 722	...	...	[7]58 535	70 850	75 850	...
Taiwan	762	777	751	...	1 682	2 108	2 009	...
India	30 092	30 735	31 105	31 635	33 383	37 387	40 915	42 634
Indonesia : Java and Madura	[3]3 762	4 157	4 190	[6]6 475	[5]5 894	7 225	6 900	[6]11 113
Other islands	[2]2 114	2 456	2 361		[3]3 547	4 522	4 217	
Iran	[6]220	[6]251	[6]243	283	[6]424	[6]526	[6]322	440
Iraq	174	120	54	70	203	180	83	111
Japan	2 982	3 038	3 079	3 096	11 939	11 392	14 818	13 080
Korea, South	[6]1 050	...	1 089	...	[6]2 924	3 001	3 042	2 807
Laos	[7]825	500	600	...	[5]540	400	510	...
Malaya, Federation of	343	351	348	...	635	662	678	782
Pakistan	9 003	9 593	8 864	...	12 400	12 816	10 987	...
Philippines	2 318	2 656	2 742	2 756	2 767	3 203	3 273	3 337
Thailand	5 211	4 524	5 399	5 763	6 845	5 709	7 712	8 009
Total	*96 000*	*101 000*	*103 000*	*105 400*	*152 100*	*175 000*	*188 000*	...
Total (excl. China Mainland)	*69 200*	*72 300*	*73 000*	*74 400*	*96 200*	*104 100*	*112 200*	*117 000*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	151	175	182	...	152	179	198	...
Egypt	256	256	252	[6]293	971	1 118	1 310	[6]1 520
French West Africa	775	753	807	...	523	559	673	...
Gambia	[6]11	...	...	...	[6]20	...	...	...
Ghana	[3]20	...	...	20	[3]23	...	...	...
Madagascar	615	700	740	...	829	991	1 025	...
Sierra Leone	[3]317	293	287	...	[3]260	224	220	...
Tanganyika	[3]51	68	...	...	[3]62	60	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	6	...	...	11	11	...	...
Total	*2 900*	*2 900*	*3 000*	...	*3 500*	*3 800*	*4 200*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*40*	*90*	*120*	*100*	*110*
WORLD TOTAL (excl.U.S.S.R.)	**102 800**	**109 000**	**110 900**	**113 300**	**163 600**	**189 400**	**202 500**	**209 200**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Area sown. — [5]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Average of 2 years. — [8]1950.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Superficie ensemencée — [5]Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Moyenne de 2 années. — [8]1950.

Table 5. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 5. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	58	56	51	120	149	152	144
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	[2]239	*395	396	402
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55			
France	324	411	453	652	447	955	1 091	1 788
Greece	243	252	228	232	225	254	285	234
Hungary	1 165	1 210	1 291	1 162	2 068	2 550	2 912	2 034
Italy	1 253	1 277	1 237	1 257	2 306	2 963	3 204	3 411
Portugal	491	469	470	...	393	411	408	438
Spain	356	369	356	360	520	751	616	710
Yugoslavia[4]	2 293	2 460	2 470	2 570	3 078	3 004	3 900	3 370
Total	*11 000*	*10 800*	*10 900*	*11 400*	*14 600*	*15 800*	*18 400*	*17 100*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	120	169	205	178	384	567	800	608
Cuba	[5]275	*176	*176	*183	223	*178	*170	*180
Dominican Republic	[6]67	...	...	...	84	92	90	...
El Salvador	[5]193	177	173	*185	[5]213	175	158	*188
Guatemala	[6]536	520	558	...	[6]444	368	387	...
Honduras	279	235	258	...	205	176	194	...
Mexico	4 101	5 253	...	...	3 090	4 488	...	...
Nicaragua	102	119	*160	*162	[6]105	96	*142	*150
United States[7]	33 496	32 450	32 184	30 735	81 971	77 673	82 039	87 666
Total	*39 400*	*39 500*	*38 800*	*37 800*	*87 000*	*84 100*	*88 400*	*94 100*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 696	1 863	2 240	[8]2 700	2 509	2 546	3 870	2 650
Brazil	4 786	5 623	5 947	...	5 916	6 690	7 310	...
Chile	50	54	53	55	68	102	110	114
Colombia	687	833	812	...	735	943	940	...
Peru	257	232	236	*235	418	304	297	*264
Uruguay	233	245	308	185	156	192	218	91
Venezuela	310	259	257	...	355	326	317	*350
Total	*8 350*	*9 450*	*10 200*	...	*10 500*	*11 500*	*13 500*	...
ASIA								
India	3 349	3 768	3 689	3 741	2 165	2 986	2 595	3 068
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[6]1 625	2 000	1 576	[8]2 000	[8]1 099	2 154	1 448	[8]1 956
Other islands	[6]395	518	460		[6]437	567	434	
Japan[9]	40	46	50	...	57	56	100	...
Pakistan	393	434	429	429	384	433	456	463
Philippines	969	1 394	1 675	1 454	696	770	907	...
Turkey	598	720	706	721	747	914	855	858
Total (incl. estimate for China)	*20 800*	*23 600*	*23 400*	...	*21 300*	*28 100*	*27 400*	...
Total (excl. China)	*8 300*	*9 700*	*9 400*	*9 200*	*6 400*	*8 500*	*7 400*	*8 000*
AFRICA								
Egypt	660	800	770	*800	1 378	1 568	1 714	*1 790
French West Africa	531	700	*690	...	306	428	*410	...
Kenya[10]	49	70	66	...	86	144	115	86
Madagascar	83	69	...	...	70	56	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	512	497	495	454	296	256	286	232
Tanganyika	[6]233	...	...	...	[6]175	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	2 811	[8,10]3 376	[8,10]3 487	[8,10]3 363	2 453	3 392	3 380	3 629
Total	*10 100*	*11 400*	*11 400*	...	*8 500*	*10 200*	*10 400*	*10 800*
OCEANIA								
Australia	72	69	72	65	126	129	119	107
Total	*75*	*70*	*75*	*65*	*140*	*140*	*120*	*110*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**89 700**	**94 800**	**94 800**	**94 300**	**142 000**	**149 800**	**158 200**	**162 200**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]1948. — [4]Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [8]Area sown. — [9]Excluding maize harvested green. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]1948. — [4]La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs pâturé. — [8]Superficie ensemencée. — [9]Non compris le maïs récolté en vert. — [10]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 6. - Citrus fruit : Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 6. - Agrumes : Production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	Oranges, tangerines, and clementines — Oranges, mandarines et clémentines				Grapefruit — Pamplemousses				Lemons, limes, and other citrus fruit — Citrons, limes et autres agrumes			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE												
Greece	96	155	151	160	—	—	—	—	33	42	44	47
Italy	548	660	727	705	—	—	—	—	314	345	342	394
Portugal	69	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	8	...	...	...
Spain	975	1 305	1 141	...	1	2	2	...	52	48	37	...
Total	*1 690*	*2 190*	*2 090*	...	—	—	—	—	*410*	*440*	*430*	*480*
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
British West Indies												
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[7]	...	...	...
Jamaica	54	68	69	...	20	25	25	...	6	9	9	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2	4	5	...	13	20	17	*11	*4	...	...	...
Cuba	*46	*52	*60	*57	*7	*7	*7	*7	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	[5]16	[5]15	[5][8]17	[5][8]16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	[4]25	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	[5]480	[5]598	[5]595	[5][8]600	—	—	—	—	[5]69	[5]81	[5]81	...
Panama	[4]33	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	29	29	30	...	*19	*18	*16	*16	[4]1	2	...	...
United States	4 500	5 301	5 374	5 423	1 473	1 499	1 613	1 551	441	516	467	535
Total	*5 200*	*6 130*	*6 210*	*6 260*	*1 540*	*1 580*	*1 690*	*1 620*	*530*	*620*	*570*	*630*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	367	428	471	...	8	14	15	...	[6]57	[6]74	[6]81	...
Bolivia	*[9]119	*[9]137	...	...	—	—	—	—	[7]42	...	...	...
Brazil	[4]1 320	1 418	1 457	...	—	—	—	—	[4]16	18	19	...
Chile	*30	*30	*40	...	—	—	—	—	[8][9]38	[8][9]28	[8][9]35	—
Ecuador	[9]39	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Peru	309	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
Surinam	[9]9	[9]8	[9]7	...	3	2	3	...	1	1	1	...
Uruguay	55	45	*41	...	—	—	—	—	8	6	*6	...
Venezuela	[10, 11]60	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*2 550*	*2 670*	*2 750*	...	*10*	*20*	*20*	...	*220*	*220*	*230*	...
ASIA												
Cyprus	24	34	36	...	6	9	10	...	4	5	5	...
India	226	360	424	...	5	8	8	...	285	247	270	...
Iran	*47	*35	*40	*45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	249	316	378	...	46	60	57	...	[9]7	[9]16	[9]15	...
Japan	378	655	566	739	—	—	—	—	[9, 11]22	[11]24	[11]22	[11]26
Lebanon	52	78	84	98	—	—	—	—	28	25	24	28
Philippines	10	13	13	...	*11	16	18	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	3	3	4	*4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	21	23	*29	7	7	7	*7	—	—	—	—
Turkey	66	148	193	160	—	—	—	—	12	27	24	31
Total	*1 080*	*1 680*	*1 770*	*1 920*	*90*	*110*	*110*	*110*	*360*	*340*	*360*	...
AFRICA												
Algeria	239	324	*370	*413	2	4	*4	*5	8	11	*11	*13
Egypt	263	295	327	*337	—	—	—	—	[10]40	36	38	*39
Morocco (former French zone)	168	199	222	246	3	3	4	...	4	6	6	7
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia [10]	8	...	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	25	34	*46	*41	—	—	—	—	7	10	*10	*9
Union of South Africa	199	270	267	310	16	14	13	12	[5]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Total	*990*	*1 240*	*1 340*	*1 450*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*70*	*70*	*80*	*80*
OCEANIA												
Australia	123	132	131	...	5	6	...	...	16	16	...	...
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...
Total	*120*	*130*	*130*	...	*10*	*10*	*10*	...	*20*	*20*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**11 600**	**14 000**	**14 300**	**14 200**	**1 700**	**1 700**	**1 800**	**1 800**	**1 600**	**1 700**	**1 700**	**1 800**

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Limes only. — [3]Oranges only. — [4]1950. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Lemons only. — [7]1948. — [8]Small production of tangerines, estimated for 3 years only. — [9]Average of 4 years. — [10]Average of 3 years. — [11]All citrus fruit. — [12]Includes grapefruit. — [13]On farms and estates.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Limes seulement. — [3]Oranges seulement. — [4]1950. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Citrons seulement. — [7]1948. — [8]Production peu importante de mandarines ; estimation basée sur 3 années seulement. — [9]Moyenne de 4 années. — [10]Moyenne de 3 années. — [11]Tous les agrumes. — [12]Y compris les pamplemousses. — [13]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 7. - Milk : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956[1]

Tableau 7. - Lait : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956[1]

Country — Pays	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE					
Austria[2]	1 999	2 424	2 539	2 533	2 589
Belgium	3 099	3 535	3 654	3 707	...
Denmark	4 915	5 378	5 394	5 124	5 063
Finland	2 414	2 946	2 914	2 882	...
France[3]	14 580	17 500	18 600	18 400	18 202
Germany : Eastern[3]	3 262	4 239	4 702	5 077	4 992
Western[5]	12 943	16 740	17 054	16 907	17 004
Iceland	75	79	85	86	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2 265	2 418	2 500	2 510	...
Italy[3,4]	5 072	5 691	6 122	6 290	...
Luxembourg	162	176	182	184	...
Netherlands	5 441	5 835	5 863	5 823	5 871
Norway	1 555	1 620	1 580	1 575	*1 702
Portugal	155	186	194	194	...
Spain	2 191	2 716	2 743	*1 931	...
Sweden	4 618	4 478	4 353	4 153	*4 131
Switzerland	2 483	2 693	2 791	2 787	*2 950
United Kingdom	9 920	10 764	10 974	10 810	...
Yugoslavia[6]	*1 283	1 515	1 561	1 701	...
Total	*92 000*	*104 500*	*110 400*	*111 000*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA					
Canada	7 089	7 469	7 675	7 845	7 856
Mexico	*1 539	*1 730	*1 760	*1 895	...
United States	52 455	54 667	55 471	55 882	57 016
Total	*62 600*	*65 700*	*66 900*	*67 800*	*69 000*
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	4 101	4 891	4 801	...	...
Brazil	*2 567	3 215	3 441	3 673	...
Chile[6]	720	701	771	...	...
Colombia	*1 740	1 801	1 780	2 095	...
Peru	326	387	389	...	...
Uruguay	449	566	586	...	...
Total	*11 000*	*12 500*	*12 600*	*13 300*	...
ASIA					
Ceylon[4]	*122	134	149	...	...
India[4]	[10]18 997	...	...	...	...
Iraq[4]	[11]482	...	...	...	...
Japan	367	706	921	992	1 144
Pakistan[4]	5 187	...	5 827	...	...
Syria	[11]*158	*150	*155	...	...
Turkey[4]	1 666	1 727	1 369	1 881	...
Total	*29 600*	*31 500*	*32 800*	*33 700*	...
AFRICA					
Egypt[6]	*1 084	872	901	943	...
Kenya[12,13]	120	150	183	205	...
Morocco: Former French zone	[7]304	379	...	...	...
Former Spanish zone	[10]77	79	80	...	...
Southern Rhodesia[12]	44	52	*55	*59	...
South West Africa	129	106	137	126	...
Tanganyika	111	135	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	1 790	2 015	2 102	2 155	...
Total	*8 700*	*8 400*	*9 400*	*9 600*	...
OCEANIA					
Australia[12]	5 473	5 665	5 533	6 164	6 532
Fiji	25	25	25	25	...
Hawaii	34	39	40	...	...
New Zealand[12]	4 732	5 342	4 963	5 104	5 245
Total	*10 300*	*11 100*	*10 600*	*11 300*	*11 800*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**214 200**	**235 400**	**242 600**	**246 700**	...

NOTE : Excluding milk sucked by, but including milk fed to, young animals. In making comparisons between countries, definitions should be taken into careful consideration. For individual countries production refers to cow milk unless otherwise specified. Continental and world totals refer to cow and buffalo milk. Estimates for non-reporting countries and for countries where the reported data are known to be incomplete have been based on numbers of milking or total cattle and buffaloes where available, on reported or assumed milk yields, known conditions in neighboring countries, and pertinent information of a non-statistical nature.

[1]1956, preliminary. — [2]Including milk fed to and milk sucked by young animals. — [3]Excluding milk fed to young animals. — [4]Including buffalo milk. — [5]1952. — [6]1950. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [9]1948. — [10]1951. — [11]Average of 2 years. — [12]Average of 3 years. — [13]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [14]Production on farms and estates.

NOTE : Non compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux, mais y compris le lait donné à ces derniers. En procédant à des comparaisons entre pays, il y a lieu de bien tenir compte des définitions. Les chiffres pour les pays représentent la production de lait de vache, sauf indication contraire. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent la production de lait de vache et de bufflonne. Les estimations pour les pays n'ayant pas fait rapport et pour ceux dont on sait que les données sont incomplètes ont été basées soit sur le nombre d'animaux en lactation, soit sur le nombre total de bovins et de buffles, lorsqu'on disposait de ces données, soit sur les rendements en lait indiqués ou présumés, sur les conditions existant dans les pays voisins, enfin sur tout autre renseignement pertinent, même s'il n'était pas de nature statistique.

[1]1956, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux ou tétés par ceux-ci. — [3]Non compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux. — [4]Y compris le lait de bufflonne. — [5]1952. — [6]1950. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [9]1948. — [10]1951. — [11]Moyenne de 2 années. — [12]Moyenne de 3 années. — [13]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [14]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56; 1955, 1956, and 1957

Tableau 8. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin),1952/53 à 1955/56; 1955, 1956 et 1957

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956						1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	137	273	598	671	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	57	18	21	33	36
Germany, Western	26	17	12	92	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	73	22	16	24	24
Netherlands	11	25	15	20	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	4	1	1	1	1
Sweden	34	111	62	27	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	66	21	31	33	7
Eastern Europe[4]	40	70	50	22	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*250*	*500*	*740*	*830*	*1 060*	*740*	*650*	*970*	*1 120*	*590*	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.[4]	250	175	175	95	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	2 073	702	624	616	472
United States[1]	2 211	1 494	1 868	2 348	2 311	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 530	3 555	3 247	3 471	931	1 404	1 340	1 316
Total	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 592*	*4 314*	*3 802*	*3 342*	*3 567*	*2 902*	*4 261*	*6 528*	*5 753*	*5 544*	*1 633*	*2 028*	*1 956*	*1 788*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	200	764	907	789	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	*580	*210	*180	*200	*140
Uruguay	43	30	124	121	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	*140	...	...	...	...
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 031*	*910*	*1 136*	*1 030*	*918*	*1 128*	*875*	*717*	*678*	*720*	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	25	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	1	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	106	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	...	—	...	...	...
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	*67*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	*117*	*61*	*76*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	—	6	17	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	1	—	—	—	...
Morocco (former French zone)	7	20	53	57	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia[5]	65	52	46	9	34	42	11	16	8	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	*83*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	*35*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	681	489	641	720	761	640	566	579	676	1 058	971	972	356	246	345	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 600	5 800	6 500	7 100	7 150	6 280	5 950	5 900	7 300	9 150	7 750	7 600	2 350	2 620	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	81	38	58	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	31	14	12	11	8
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	119	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	151	55	41	...	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	46	18	9	24	20
Finland	73	45	66	62	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	100	29	25	17	4
France	103	68	54	113	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	534	138	156	55	104
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	902	273	313	294	273
Greece	63	37	79	75	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	116	21	62	15	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	16	4	35	27
Italy	311	156	128	181	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	146	48	30	44	106
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	175	186	252	228	167	263	265	221	93	56	62	80
Norway	84	74	96	87	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	82	30	29	14	12
Portugal	35	22	19	24	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	47	15	3	3	3
Spain[5]	15	227	72	21	4	—	24	18	21	22	13	...	—	...	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	15	9	4	4	4
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	122	48	28	45	66
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 285	1 313	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	1 235	426	339	412	448
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	269	384	268	290	33	312	440	265	310	...	...	...	...
Total	*3 416*	*2 974*	*3 465*	*3 392*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 424*	*2 881*	*3 169*	*4 103*	*4 340*	*4 090*	*1 330*	*1 240*	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 8. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56 ; 1955, 1956, and 1957 (concluded)

Tableau 8. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56 ; 1955, 1956 et 1957 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1955				1956						1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies	52	50	58	◁52	◁43	◁67	◁48	◁56	◁51	◁53	◁59	◁58	◁21	◁22	◁26	◁17
Cuba	69	*45	51	◁47	◁39	◁66	◁29	◁48	◁52	◁59	◁49	◁52	◁19	◁22	◁25	◁11
Mexico	85	41	—	24	—	—	6	4	44	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	195	60	30	67	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	59	13	36	24	19
Others	64	74	72	◁72	◁74	◁97	◁122	◁42	◁54	◁69	◁64	◁80	◁23	◁28	◁22	◁23
Total	470	270	210	260	170	300	230	210	270	340	200	250	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia	24	25	26	◁23	◁25	◁33	◁10	◁9	◁41	◁32	◁31	◁39	◁15	◁14	◁16	...
Brazil	353	408	403	425	400	294	614	547	246	293	418	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	58	37	70	◁36	◁68	◁26	◁37	◁85	◁14	◁9	◁158	◁73	◁30	◁20	◁10	...
Peru	61	68	65	83	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	60	61	64	*70	*59	54	58	61	...	20	...	...	...
Others	102	66	65	◁57	◁48	◁80	◁60	◁42	◁48	◁78	◁66	◁54	◁13	◁22	◁13	...
Total	640	650	680	680	660	560	890	830	460	560	799	600	190	210	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	92	—	54	...	...
China Taiwan	*22	*75	*61	41	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	*54	*24	*19	*10	*9
Hong Kong	16	24	19	20	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	24	5	11	10	8
India	342	171	137	69	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	481	167	181	200	139
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	87	29	34	...	...
Israel	78	80	97	78	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	68	50	18	...	...
Japan	309	592	490	568	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	656	140	230	...	...
Korea, South	*50	*40	18	◁31	◁10	◁18	◁24	◁19	◁29	◁51	◁95	◁49	◁30	◁8	◁19	◁46
Lebanon	43	43	47	49	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	45	46	58	56	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	41	13	17	22	20
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	—	—	—	—	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	*63	84	◁70	◁92	◁107	◁46	◁82	◁82	◁69	◁85	◁81	◁30	◁30	◁33	◁35
Turkey	—	—	42	23	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	...	38	...	...	...
Total	1 320	1 470	1 160	1 140	1 230	1 380	1 220	1 050	1 000	1 310	1 860	1 950	620	700	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	17	26	5	12	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	17	—	9	...	...
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	10	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	5	3	...	...
Egypt	233	55	15	...	—	6	8	—	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	26	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	...	22	...	...	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	16	3	3	2	...
Tunisia	6	—	—	14	—	—	—	18	31	41	10	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	49	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	13	9	—	...	...
Total	340	210	120	220	74	163	162	71	267	380	160	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	46	47	55	59	63	48	55	65	63	55	82	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 450	5 850	6 200	6 500	6 150	6 500	6 500	5 600	6 100	7 800	8 250	7 850	2 520	2 580	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States Government and private foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et de sources privées et les exportations de farine obtenues de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 9. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1953-57

Tableau 9. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956						1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	61	49	42	87	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	82	36	23	17	15
Spain	14	15	12	...	1	3	5	40	38	12	17	...	3	...	...	...
Total	75	64	54	...	44	40	37	97	152	98	84	...	39	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[1]	174	139	129	232	81	125	150	160	91	136	306	395	69	198	50	82
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	1	—	—	...	—	—	—	2	20	50	20	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	10	9	14	...	11	15	14	15	9	*10	*5	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	8	5	5	...	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	14	19	...	13	19	25	21	33	63	28	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Burma	242	365	409	464	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	449	146	116	*70	*170
Cambodia	49	89	6	...	14	6	5	—	2	36	—	...	..	...	..	...
Laos			—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	..	...	...
Viet-Nam			20	...	38	31	11	—	—	—	—	...	...	..	...	...
China																
Mainland [2]	67	73	73	105	96	56	38	102	106	56	90	170	48	50	...	...
Taiwan	15	9	42	*27	61	9	43	57	17	38	—	*55	*19	*32	...	...
India	—	—	25	...	18	38	23	21	30	12	—	...	—	...	...	...
Iran	12	15	11	2	20	11	10	4	4	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Malaya-Singapore	11	12	14	18	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	22	10	7	15	5
Pakistan	22	35	62	...	33	68	67	78	58	2	—	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	335	255	307	310	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	361	126	146	170	130
Total	753	853	969	965	1 021	1 124	773	960	982	909	900	1 070	360	350	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	—	12	46	55	34	31	47	71	61	86	34	38	9	21	...	...
Madagascar	10	3	11	9	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	9	2	3	2	2
Total	10	15	57	64	37	40	66	85	77	91	40	47	11	24	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	8	8	9	7	9	6	13	9	8	10	7	5	2	1	2	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 100	1 150	1 300	1 450	1 250	1 400	1 050	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 650	490	620	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	6	6	9	9	10	7	10	8	7	8	5	18	*6	*6	..	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	9	13	21	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	24	8	8	...	...
France	8	15	18	18	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	13	3	3	8	5
Germany, Western	21	18	25	26	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	24	5	8	9	8
Netherlands	10	19	30	18	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	12	5	3	7	3
Switzerland	6	5	5	8	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	17	6	10	4	3
United Kingdom	13	17	27	21	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	19	5	4	8	8
Total	71	89	127	121	155	140	124	87	109	116	134	127	38	42	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	7	8	8	10	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	14	7	4	2	...
Cuba	64	*41	◁29	◁35	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁27	◁57	◁11	◁24	◁13	◁22
Other	20	18	◁2	◁5	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁9	◁5	◁—	◁1	◁—	◁2
Total	91	67	39	50	35	16	43	63	43	35	48	76	18	29	15	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	7	9	◁3	◁4	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁1	◁8	◁6	◁—	◁—	◁1

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1953-57 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956						1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	9	8	12	...	11	10	10	15	13	13	16	...	*5	...	...	...
Ceylon	103	101	96	123	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	182	34	84	...	...
Hong Kong	78	27	66	71	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	55	19	16	32	27
India	48	164	72	81	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	241	62	93	68	59
Indonesia	89	65	32	...	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	...	68	...	...	...
Japan	270	358	311	190	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	120	42	21	...	...
Korea	68	4 10	—	...	1	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	1	3	3	...	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	137	80	137	148	120	110	155	163	155	132	132	171	59	60	68	53
Pakistan	—	—	—	*62	—	—	—	—	*30	*45	*110	*65	...	...	...	...
Philippines	—	11	16	*8	—	6	28	29	—	*10	*12	*10	*3	*3	*6	...
Ryukyu	8	9	13	*8	*13	*13	*13	*13	*8	*8	*8	*8	...	...	...	...
Syria	1	2	5	5	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total	*812*	*838*	*763*	*915*	*702*	*879*	*675*	*772*	*860*	*880*	*770*	*1 150*	*360*	*400*	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	18	17	28	...	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	...	4	...	...	...
Mauritius	15	9	14	11	19	14	18	7	21	9	7	8	...	...	...	...
Réunion	7	4	8	8	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	9	5	4	—	...
Union of South Africa	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	15	2	13	...	...
Total	*40*	*36*	*58*	*52*	*67*	*52*	*61*	*51*	*53*	*41*	*61*	*55*	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 200**	**1 350**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 100**	**1 150**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 150**	**1 650**	**510**	**580**	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

4 Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States Government and private foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

4 Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et de sources privées mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. — Tabacco (concluded)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 15. — Tabac (fin)

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 10. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1953-56

Tableau 10. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	39.4	49.7	43.5	60.3	0.6	36.6	95.0	25.5	0.1	53.5	140.6	40.7	—	59.9
Spain	251.1	202.1	247.4	...	0.6	174.6	410.4	293.1	—	286.3	302.0	16.4	—	...
Total	*290.5*	*251.8*	*290.9*	...	*1.2*	*211.2*	*505.4*	*318.6*	*0.1*	*339.8*	*442.6*	*57.1*	—	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	91.7	82.4	76.0	101.8	44.9	67.3	77.2	100.7	78.6	47.5	82.7	169.3	70.6	84.7
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.2	7.9	11.5	...	15.1	0.8	1.8	8.0	19.4	16.8	—	24.0	13.3	...
ASIA														
Israel	43.4	64.8	52.1	66.1	—	25.8	144.1	43.9	—	20.6	197.0	41.1	—	26.4
Lebanon	6.1	9.1	8.3	...	0.3	12.5	14.6	3.6	—	15.2	20.3	5.2	—	...
Total	*49.5*	*73.9*	*60.4*	...	*0.3*	*38.3*	*158.7*	*47.5*	—	*35.0*	*217.3*	*46.3*	—	...
AFRICA														
Algeria[1]	42.9	56.8	66.5	45.9	0.5	55.4	131.9	43.7	0.5	89.8	107.4	21.5	—	54.8
Morocco (former French zone)[2]	36.7	24.2	41.7	...	3.8	27.7	67.6	39.0	16.1	44.0	58.3	51.4	—	...
Tunisia[1]	3.2	7.6	4.8	...	1.1	3.4	10.4	3.3	0.7	4.8	23.7	...	...	...
Union of South Africa[1,3]	39.7	49.3	49.9	...	104.2	32.2	0.1	59.6	112.4	27.7	0.2	129.5	96.6	...
Total	*122.5*	*137.9*	*162.9*	...	*109.6*	*118.7*	*210.0*	*145.6*	*129.7*	*166.3*	*165.9*	*205.0*	*98.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**575**	**580**	**635**	...	**180**	**460**	**1 010**	**650**	**240**	**640**	**975**	**540**	**195**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.5	7.2	9.8	9.3	0.2	7.3	19.0	9.2	0.3	10.9	20.2	6.3	0.5	10.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	28.5	25.8	28.4	24.1	12.0	21.7	41.1	31.5	14.3	26.6	34.5	26.4	14.8	20.9
Denmark	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.0	2.1	9.4	11.1	7.0	3.0	8.0	12.8	6.4	3.0	5.8
France	137.9	143.1	162.2	124.1	14.5	97.4	302.0	181.0	25.5	140.2	270.3	106.8	26.3	93.1
Germany, Western	105.6	109.4	115.3	96.9	28.2	74.7	186.2	141.6	23.3	110.1	202.5	97.5	24.5	63.0
Ireland, Rep. of	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.2	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.7	6.2	2.3	1.1	1.3
Netherlands	23.6	27.6	30.5	27.4	16.0	17.7	43.2	38.9	17.1	22.7	39.0	33.2	18.7	18.9
Norway	13.5	11.3	12.6	11.4	4.9	6.1	21.9	17.6	1.5	9.6	20.3	10.8	5.2	9.2
Sweden	22.7	24.2	22.6	20.3	8.0	16.3	39.2	25.5	9.6	16.2	42.0	21.2	6.8	11.3
Switzerland	14.6	14.9	15.3	13.8	1.3	14.5	25.5	15.1	2.3	18.5	28.2	11.7	2.2	13.3
United Kingdom	106.4	95.9	95.3	84.2	58.8	85.2	131.6	89.1	76.0	84.7	146.5	71.9	57.4	60.9
Total	*469.5*	*471.5*	*503.0*	*421.2*	*148.4*	*353.5*	*826.0*	*559.9*	*176.5*	*450.2*	*822.5*	*394.5*	*160.5*	*308.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	51.6	49.3	48.7	42.6	36.5	56.6	49.2	51.8	40.9	52.9	49.2	52.2	36.5	32.7
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.7	4.9	6.7	...	7.3	10.6	4.1	1.0	4.9	16.8	4.0	0.1	—	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	6.8	6.3	8.6	6.8	3.5	9.4	15.5	4.3	5.0	9.8	10.9	3.4	4.5	8.4
Syria	4.9	6.0	5.4	6.7	0.1	5.4	11.1	2.3	—	8.1	17.0	3.1	0.6	6.3
Total	*11.7*	*12.3*	*14.0*	*13.5*	*3.6*	*14.8*	*26.6*	*6.6*	*5.0*	*17.9*	*27.9*	*6.5*	*5.1*	*14.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**570**	**580**	**620**	**535**	**210**	**470**	**970**	**665**	**245**	**580**	**1 000**	**500**	**225**	**415**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

[1]All citrus fruit. Starting with 1956, oranges and tangerines only. — [2]All citrus fruit. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque le données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Tous les agrumes. A partir de 1956, oranges et mandarines seulement. — [2]Tous les agrumes. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 11. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1953-56

Tableau 11. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	42.9	47.1	44.9	45.5	14.6	53.5	49.7	55.8	27.2	47.0	47.9	51.4	21.0	61.9
Spain	13.6	6.0	7.1	...	6.3	2.8	2.4	11.4	7.7	6.9	6.8	0.8	—	...
Total	*56.5*	*53.1*	*52.0*	*49.5*	*20.9*	*56.3*	*52.1*	*67.2*	*34.9*	*53.9*	*54.7*	*52.2*	*21.0*	*63.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	1.3	0.6	0.4	...	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	...	...
United States	5.4	8.8	14.9	16.9	12.9	4.5	11.7	20.3	19.7	7.9	18.7	28.3	10.5	10.1
Total	*6.7*	*9.4*	*15.3*	*17.4*	*13.9*	*4.8*	*11.9*	*21.0*	*20.3*	*8.1*	*19.0*	*29.5*	*11.0*	*10.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	1.2	0.5	0.1	...	1.4	—	—	—	0.3	—	...	...	...	...
ASIA														
Israel	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	—	3.3	5.7	0.2	—	2.4	4.5	0.1	—	3.4
Lebanon	1.7	2.4	2.5	...	0.4	6.0	3.0	1.2	0.2	5.5	3.0	0.8	0.4	...
Turkey	1.8	0.8	1.5	...	—	2.0	2.8	0.1	—	3.0	2.7	—	—	...
Total	*3.6*	*4.9*	*6.1*	*..*	*0.4*	*11.3*	*11.5*	*1.5*	*0.2*	*10.9*	*10.2*	*0.9*	*0.4*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**75**	**75**	**80**	**75**	**40**	**80**	**80**	**100**	**60**	**80**	**90**	**90**	**35**	**95**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.9	4.1	3.9	2.4	3.1	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.6
Denmark	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.1
France	11.6	11.4	12.8	11.6	9.0	9.2	12.2	15.6	12.3	11.1	11.3	16.4	7.4	11.2
Germany, Western	19.2	21.1	20.8	21.3	19.1	16.6	21.6	24.6	21.3	15.6	21.0	27.5	17.0	19.8
Netherlands	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3
Sweden	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9
Switzerland	3.3	3.5	3.2	...	2.2	3.1	3.4	4.2	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.1	...
United Kingdom	7.4	7.3	8.2	7.0	5.0	8.4	10.1	7.6	7.7	7.5	9.7	6.5	4.8	7.0
Total	*49.7*	*53.0*	*54.7*	*52.3*	*43.0*	*45.8*	*58.6*	*62.2*	*51.5*	*46.6*	*56.8*	*64.5*	*37.9*	*50.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.1
United States	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1
Total	*5.1*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*3.3*	*3.7*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*3.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**65**	**70**	**75**	**75**	**60**	**60**	**80**	**85**	**70**	**65**	**80**	**95**	**55**	**70**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 91 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

Table 12. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1953-56 **Tableau 12. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	7.0	5.9	7.1	...	1.4	7.8	10.6	10.3	2.8	4.7	10.4	2.3	*3.7	...
Dominican Republic	5.0	5.8	6.1	6.6	0.5	9.1	5.7	3.9	1.5	13.3	11.7	5.1	2.3	7.3
El Salvador	16 5	15.5	17.9	18.7	1.2	13.1	31.7	25.8	3.1	11.2	30.3	20.2	2.4	22.0
Guatemala	14.1	13.0	14.5	15.5	1.5	7.2	19.2	18.4	7.2	13.4	*16.5	*16.5	*7.5	*21.7
Haiti	5.6	6.8	5 3	...	3.7	3 0	7.6	4.2	1.1	8.3	12.6	7.4	*2.8	...
Mexico	18.3	17.2	20.9	18.5	6.3	11.9	31.2	31.5	9.2	11.8	33.1	21.6	8.2	11.1
Nicaragua	4 7	4.3	5.7	...	3.0	0 8	7.4	7.0	6.6	1.8	6.1	6.6	2 4	...
Total	*71.2*	*68.5*	*77.5*	*76 2*	*17.6*	*52.9*	*113.4*	*101.1*	*31.5*	*64.5*	*120.7*	*79.7*	*29 3*	*75.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	233.4	163.8	205.4	252.1	118 9	217.4	132.7	178.7	238.8	271.5	262.2	245.7	244.4	*256.0
Colombia	99.5	86.3	88.0	75 8	76 4	69.5	70.3	75.4	94.0	112.4	87.0	81.8	95 5	*39.0
Ecuador	4.5	5.3	5.7	...	8.3	8 6	4.6	2.1	10.3	6.0	2.2	0.8	11.4	...
Venezuela	11.1	6.5	9.4	5.8	2 5	7.3	9.8	9.8	6.6	11.6	7.6	6.4	4.5	*4.9
Total	*348.5*	*261.9*	*308.5*	*338.6*	*206.1*	*302 8*	*217.4*	*266.0*	*349.7*	*401.5*	*359 0*	*334.7*	*355.8*	*305.0*
ASIA														
Indonesia	8.0	9.3	5.8	14 3	11.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	12.0	6.5	10.5	11.3	18.8	16.8
Malaya-Singapore	0.9	4.3	2.5	7.3	3.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	7.5	8.8	8.7
Total	*8.9*	*13.6*	*8.3*	*21.6*	*15.1*	*5.7*	*3.9*	*4.7*	*14.8*	*9.7*	*14.7*	*18.8*	*27.6*	*25.5*
AFRICA														
Angola	17.9	11.0	14.5	21.0	7.5	14.8	13.4	6.5	12.5	25.5	22.5	13.0	9.0	39.5
Belgian Congo	8.4	8.5	10.8	12.7	6.6	13.0	8.6	5.4	20.7	8.4	8.7	11.5	19.5	11.3
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of[1]	10.8	7.8	10.4	...	4.1	2.6	8.8	16.1	11.1	5 7	9.3	8.7	...	...
French Cameroons	2.4	2.8	3.5	4 4	2.1	1.3	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.6	6.6	6.7	2.8	1.7
French West Africa	14.1	23.7	23.8	33.6	16 8	14.9	28.4	32.2	19.3	15.2	43.0	28.3	30.1	*33.1
Kenya	3.7	2.7	4.9	6.7	0.5	1.6	5.4	5.5	1.4	7.3	12.2	5.1	1.7	8.0
Madagascar	9.0	10.4	11.9	13 1	8 8	15 4	6.2	4.8	10.5	26.2	10.2	6.5	13.1	22.8
Tanganyika	3.9	4.9	4.7	5 5	3.5	5.1	5.8	4.1	2.7	6.2	7.3	3.9	3.8	7.0
Uganda	9.1	8.8	18.9	15.7	6 7	6 5	23.1	21.0	19.7	11.8	21.2	15.9	12.2	13.4
Total	*79.3*	*80.6*	*103.4*	*121 7*	*56 6*	*75.2*	*103.7*	*101.3*	*100.6*	*107.9*	*141 0*	*99 6*	*105 0*	*140.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**525**	**450**	**515**	**580**	**315**	**465**	**455**	**495**	**515**	**605**	**660**	**555**	**535**	**565**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.2	10.7	11.7	15.2	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.8	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.0	12.7	17.6
Denmark	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.8	4 2	6 9	6 5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	8.0
Finland	5.7	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.5	7 9	5.5	7.7	7.9	8.7	6.5	7.9	8.5	9.7
France	40.9	42.2	44.8	45 6	35 2	39.3	45 4	52.0	37.2	44.5	45.6	44.5	43.5	48.7
Germany, Western	19.6	25.8	29.9	33.7	24 6	29 3	25.0	28.6	29.1	37.1	27.5	33.4	33.6	40.5
Italy	16.7	17.4	18.1	18 9	14 9	18 6	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.8	18.9	17.7	18.6	20.5
Netherlands	7.1	6.9	7.8	10 3	4.2	5 0	6.9	7.6	9.6	7.2	9.8	10.1	9.9	11.6
Norway	4.6	4.3	5.3	5 5	3.4	4.7	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.2
Portugal	2.4	2.2	2.4	2 0	1.4	2 7	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	1.7	0.9	2.0
Spain	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.8	*2.1
Sweden	12.8	12.0	13.2	14 5	12 0	12 9	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2	13.5	13.5	15.1	15.9
Switzerland	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.6	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.6	6.1
United Kingdom	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.2	7.7	3 2	9.8	8.0	7.4	9.1	12.3	12.9	8.6	11.2
Total	*143.0*	*149.4*	*163.0*	*180.7*	*128.1*	*141.3*	*152.5*	*168.0*	*153.8*	*178.3*	*175.9*	*179 5*	*169.9*	*199.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	12.2	10.8	11.7	12.4	8.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.5	13.4	12.9	11.2	12.2
United States	315.3	256.1	294.6	318 6	150 5	251 1	269.9	268.5	265.8	374.2	387.2	287 8	329.9	269.7
Total	*327.5*	*266.9*	*306.3*	*331 0*	*158 5*	*262 0*	*280.9*	*279.7*	*277.1*	*387.7*	*400.6*	*300 7*	*341.1*	*281.9*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.4	8.5	7.0	7.2	13.3	7.8	3.7	5.7	9.0	9.8	6.1	7.6	9.0	*6.1
ASIA														
Malaya-Singapore	2.0	4.3	3.3	8 8	4.1	2.0	1.9	3.1	5.6	2.8	7.2	6.8	11.1	10.0
Turkey	1.7	1.6	1.4	0 9	1.1	0 8	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.4	0 9	0.9	*0.3
Total	*3.7*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*9.7*	*5.2*	*2.8*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*6.1*	*4.6*	*8 6*	*7.7*	*12.0*	*10.3*
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.0	5.2	5.5	6 8	5.1	4.6	3.2	8.7	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.8	6.2
Egypt	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	*1.7	*1.4	*1.2	*0.4
Sudan	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.7	1.3	1.7	1.9
Union of South Africa[2]	2.8	2.6	2.7	2 8	1.8	2 3	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8
Total	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.5*	*12.7*	*8.7*	*9.8*	*7.4*	*13.5*	*10.8*	*10.3*	*12 7*	*12 8*	*14 0*	*11.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**510**	**455**	**510**	**565**	**325**	**440**	**465**	**490**	**480**	**615**	**630**	**530**	**570**	**530**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations et 96% des importations totales.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1953-56

Tableau 13. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.1	1.9	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.3	2.8	2.6	4.6
ASIA														
Ceylon	38.0	41.0	41.1	40.7	44.6	33.4	38.1	38.4	44.3	43.6	40.8	38.5	46.1	37.5
China														
Taiwan	2.6	3.8	1.9	2.7	4.9	4.8	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.3	0.9	2.6	3.0	4.2
India	56.8	51.0	41.4	59.4	60.7	80.5	45.4	17.8	53.8	48.6	63.2	40.1	58.0	76.5
Indonesia	7.2	10.0	7.2	8.6	8.8	12.1	7.0	5.3	7.1	9.6	7.2	9.5	7.8	10.0
Iran	—	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.6	3.3	—	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.1	—
Japan	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.5	6.9	6.9	1.8	1.6	6.5	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.0
Malaya-Singapore[2]	0.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0
Pakistan	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.3	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.4	4.3
Total	*111.5*	*115.7*	*99.5*	*118.0*	*132.6*	*147.6*	*100.6*	*66.6*	*119.4*	*111.8*	*117.4*	*95.9*	*121.6*	*137.5*
AFRICA														
Kenya	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of[3]	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.4	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4	4.2	2.5	0.7	1.7
Tanganyika	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3
Uganda	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	*2.8*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*5.2*	*2.3*	*3.9*	*6.4*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*3.8*	*7.4*	*5.9*	*3.1*	*4.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**125**	**130**	**125**	**145**	**145**	**165**	**130**	**85**	**145**	**135**	**145**	**120**	**145**	**165**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7
Ireland, Rep. of	1.8	2.9	3.0	1.5	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.6	4.2	3.4	0.8	—	1.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.2
United Kingdom	55.9	61.5	56.6	58.1	61.7	74.3	80.2	38.0	45.5	62.8	58.2	64.4	54.5	55.5
Total	*60.6*	*67.7*	*62.9*	*63.7*	*67.1*	*81.4*	*87.7*	*43.7*	*49.7*	*70.6*	*65.2*	*69.3*	*58.3*	*62.2*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	6.5	4.6	5.8
United States	12.2	13.0	11.9	11.3	8.4	10.1	16.3	9.2	11.3	10.9	12.8	11.1	11.2	10.3
Total	*17.4*	*18.1*	*16.7*	*16.5*	*12.8*	*14.7*	*20.6*	*15.0*	*15.7*	*15.6*	*17.0*	*17.6*	*15.6*	*16.1*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.6	*1.3	*1.8	*1.7	*1.3	*1.4	*1.6	*1.4	*1.7	*2.7	*1.7	*1.3	*1.8	*1.9
Hong Kong	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.3
Iran	0.7	0.7	2.1	...	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.3	...	1.6	1.6
Iraq	3.0	3.2	4.1	...	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	...
Malaya-Singapore	1.0	2.8	2.5	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.2
Total	*7.8*	*9.6*	*12.4*	*11.4*	*10.1*	*12.3*	*12.3*	*10.8*	*13.8*	*13.3*	*11.7*	*10.0*	*11.1*	*13.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2
Egypt	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.4
Morocco (former French zone)	3.5	3.3	3.6	...	2.7	3.7	7.6	2.9	1.5	2.4	4.8	3.3	2.7	...
Sudan	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	2.5	1.3
Union of South Africa[4]	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	5.2
Total	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.3*	*12.5*	*14.4*	*14.4*	*14.6*	*11.0*	*13.6*	*14.2*	*14.1*	*11.4*	*12.6*	*12.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.1	9.8	5.1	8.9	5.8	2.7	7.1	5.2	5.9	7.9	5.5
New Zealand	1.7	1.7	1.5	...	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	...
Total	*8.6*	*8.7*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*11.8*	*6.8*	*10.9*	*7.1*	*3.4*	*9.0*	*7.2*	*7.8*	*9.6*	*7.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**125**	**120**	**120**	**125**	**140**	**155**	**95**	**100**	**130**	**120**	**125**	**115**	**120**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Includes re-exports. — [3]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 93% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]Y compris les réexportations. — [3]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 14. - Cacao beans : Trade by quarters, 1953-56

Tableau 14. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.9	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	5.0	1.5	*1.7	*0.6	*2.4
Dominican Republic	6.2	5.1	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.1	6.0	11.5	3.6	1.4	3.0	7.6	4.5	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.1
United States[2]	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.1	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7
Total	*14.6*	*13.6*	*13.1*	*10.5*	*10.9*	*12.6*	*16.5*	*18.6*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*12.5*	*14.3*	*7.7*	*7.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	27.2	30.2	30.5	...	66.5	32.3	20.8	6.6	38.2	56.3	29.0	10.4	48.3	...
Ecuador	5.6	7.6	6.1	7.3	8.2	9.7	3.9	9.6	6.4	4.5	3.6	12.1	7.8	*5.7
Venezuela	4.3	4.1	4.0	...	2.9	3.2	6.2	5.8	2.4	1.6	4.2	7.1	4.9	...
Total	*37.1*	*41.9*	*40.6*	...	*77.6*	*45.2*	*30.9*	*22.0*	*47.0*	*62.4*	*36.8*	*29.6*	*61.0*	...
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
French Cameroons	15.1	12.5	13.9	11.5	3.2	15.7	23.2	10.1	6.1	16.2	17.9	11.2	1.8	15.1
French Togoland	1.9	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.6	4.0	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.0
French West Africa	17.9	13.2	18.8	19.0	4.0	13.6	37.6	11.6	10.0	15.9	24.7	21.1	7.1	22.8
Ghana (Gold Coast)	60.1	54.4	52.3	60.4	17.2	57.3	78.1	50.4	34.1	46.6	92.9	66.9	28.1	*53.7
Nigeria	26.6	25.0	22.4	29.8	6.5	25.2	31.5	20.4	8.1	29.8	40.3	32.4	13.2	33.2
São Tomé and Principe	2.7	1.8	1.4	...	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	...	...
Total	*124.9*	*110.7*	*112.9*	*124.3*	*34.6*	*118.3*	*180.7*	*96.8*	*62.8*	*111.6*	*180.5*	*135.8*	*53.0*	*128.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**190**	**180**	**175**	**190**	**135**	**190**	**235**	**145**	**125**	**195**	**240**	**190**	**130**	**200**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.4
France	12.0	12.7	10.8	12.8	11.0	12.7	11.3	10.9	8.3	12.6	13.0	13.8	10.2	14.3
Germany, Western	18.4	18.6	18.2	24.7	20.4	16.7	14.8	14.4	18.9	24.8	21.4	22.7	23.3	31.5
Italy	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.1	6.3
Netherlands	16.6	12.9	14.8	16.8	10.1	10.9	17.3	14.2	13.1	14.6	17.5	18.7	14.9	16.3
Spain	2.6	4.0	3.8	...	1.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.1	4.8	5.1	2.4	...
Sweden	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.1
Switzerland	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.6	6.3	3.6	1.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.8
United Kingdom	31.5	34.9	33.3	19.9	13.1	29.1	59.3	27.0	14.2	32.8	34.8	19.0	10.9	15.0
Total	*92.9*	*95.4*	*94.9*	*93.8*	*66.6*	*85.8*	*125.8*	*84.3*	*66.2*	*104.0*	*108.4*	*96.3*	*73.5*	*97.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.5	4.4	1.5
United States	64.1	58.5	56.7	63.4	45.1	56.9	67.8	53.8	49.9	55.4	86.6	73.5	48.7	44.9
Total	*67.8*	*61.9*	*59.8*	*66.6*	*47.2*	*60.8*	*71.3*	*58.6*	*51.6*	*58.0*	*89.0*	*78.0*	*53.1*	*46.4*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2.0	2.1	1.5	...	*3.8	*2.6	2.0	0.2	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	...
Colombia	2.1	1.9	2.6	...	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	...
Total	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.1*	...	*4.8*	*4.5*	*3.5*	*2.1*	*5.3*	*5.6*	*3.4*	*4.5*	*4.3*	...
ASIA														
Japan	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.5
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[3]	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	0.7
WORLD TOTAL	**180**	**175**	**170**	**180**	**130**	**165**	**215**	**160**	**130**	**180**	**215**	**195**	**145**	**160**

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and imports in 1954.

[1]Re-exports. — [2]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations. — [2]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1953-56 **Tableau 15. - Tabac : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-56**

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954		1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	12.2	13.1	13.7	12.1	3.5	29.7	13.0	4.2	2.6	35.0	10.5	3.5	3.0	31.6
Italy	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.0	6.9	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	1.2	2.5	4.3	4.2
Netherlands	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1
Yugoslavia	1.5	1.7	3.6	5.0	0.5	2.3	5.4	4.8	*2.2	*2.2	8.1	3.7	2.7	5.5
Total	*18.2*	*19.2*	*21.4*	*21.2*	*6.9*	*40.2*	*23.1*	*12.6*	*8.9*	*41.5*	*21.2*	*10.9*	*10.7*	*42.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.2	3.6	5.5	3.4	1.5	2.3	10.9	7.5	1.6	1.9	8.0	1.5	1.5	2.7
Cuba	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.8	4.7	5.4	4.6	7.0	5.0	4.3	4.7
Dominican Republic	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.8	1.7	8.7	2.3	1.8	2.6	6.4	3.5	1.4	9.9	4.5
United States	58.6	51.4	61.2	57.8	46.3	89.4	43.5	29.9	83.1	88.4	46.7	43.7	63.5	77.4
Total	*68.3*	*62.9*	*75.5*	*71.2*	*55.2*	*104.8*	*63.5*	*43.9*	*92.7*	*101.3*	*65.2*	*51.6*	*79.2*	*89.3*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.0	7.0	7.0	...	9.6	10.4	4.6	3.6	7.7	12.2	4.1	2.8	12.4	...
Colombia	1.2	1.3	1.1	...	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.4	...
Total	*7.2*	*8.3*	*8.1*	...	*10.8*	*11.2*	*6.6*	*4.3*	*8.1*	*13.7*	*6.0*	*3.4*	*12.8*	...
ASIA														
India	7.9	8.4	10.0	10.5	9.8	13.1	4.0	8.1	11.2	16.0	5.0	8.3	23.7	5.2
Indonesia	3.3	4.8	3.1	2.8	7.7	1.4	2.6	6.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	4.3	1.7	1.2
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	—	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	...
Philippines	3.0	2.3	1.5	...	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.2	...	...	...	...
Turkey	17.9	16.1	15.0	...	6.2	39.2	22.0	4.8	7.3	25.9	29.3	16.4	1.3	...
Total	*32.2*	*31.7*	*29.6*	...	*26.7*	*54.8*	*29.0*	*20.2*	*23.6*	*45.2*	*40.0*	*30.0*	*30.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	11.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	11.8	0.7	2.5	4.6	3.4	0.8
Madagascar	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	3.9	0.3	—	0.4	3.4	0.1	—	1.9	1.9	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of														
Southern Rhodesia	9.1													
Northern Rhodesia	1.2	15.0	14.1	18.7	26.9	11.8	3.9	19.4	24.0	9.0	2.8	17.9	32.0	22.2
Nyasaland	3.0													
Total	*17.4*	*20.0*	*18.9*	*22.4*	*42.6*	*12.6*	*4.5*	*21.8*	*39.2*	*9.8*	*5.3*	*24.4*	*37.3*	*23.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**150**	**150**	**160**	**160**	**150**	**235**	**135**	**110**	**180**	**225**	**145**	**130**	**180**	**185**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8
Denmark	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.1	4.4
Finland	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
France	7.0	11.1	9.7	8.7	12.9	13.2	10.6	5.4	12.3	10.7	8.7	8.3	9.3	8.5
Germany, Western	14.0	15.1	16.9	17.6	15.9	16.2	14.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	15.4	18.5	17.9	18.6
Ireland, Rep. of	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.3	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	1.5	2.1
Italy	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.8	0.6	2.0	4.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.2
Netherlands	8.2	10.0	6.2	8.1	8.6	16.0	11.0	5.3	5.8	2.7	7.3	8.2	7.5	9.3
Norway	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6
Spain	5.7	4.0	5.9	...	4.2	7.0	5.9	4.4	3.6	9.9	6.1	7.1	4.7	...
Sweden	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.4	4.7	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.5	1.4	5.0
Switzerland	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
United Kingdom	35.8	35.3	39.0	36.4	42.4	61.9	22.4	21.3	50.5	61.7	26.2	18.2	39.6	53.7
Total	*93.6*	*97.1*	*100.8*	*98.0*	*102.1*	*142.9*	*90.8*	*72.9*	*110.0*	*130.2*	*85.8*	*80.8*	*101.6*	*124.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.9	12.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	11.6	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.5	13.7	14.1	13.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Uruguay	1.0	1.0	1.0	...	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.4	...
ASIA														
Cambodia	1.9	1.4	0.2	...	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	...
Laos			—	...			—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam			1.2	...			1.0	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.4	...
India	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Indonesia	1.8	1.4	1.9	4.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.7	3.6	5.2	2.2	*5.3
Japan	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	—	2.6	3.0	0.8	1.8	4.9	3.8	—	0.5	1.4
Philippines	2.9	1.6	2.8	...	1.1	0.4	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.0	...	...	...	...
Total	*8.6*	*6.5*	*9.2*	...	*4.6*	*5.6*	*8.9*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*13.8*	*11.0*	*10.0*	*6.0*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.0
Belgian Congo	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.5
Egypt	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	*2.9	*2.9	*2.9	*3.0
Morocco (former French zone)	0.5	0.7	0.5	...	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	...
Nigeria	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1
Tunisia	0.7	0.6	0.5	...	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	—	0.4	...
Union of South Africa[1]	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	—	1.4	3.3	4.3
Total	*6.6*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*8.8*	*9.0*	*8.5*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*9.2*	*10.4*	*5.4*	*6.7*	*10.2*	*13.0*
OCEANIA														
Australia	4.0	4.4	5.9	4.1	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.1	5.1	6.4	7.6	1.3	2.5	5.2
New Zealand	0.6	0.8	0.9	...	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	...
Total	*4.6*	*5.2*	*6.8*	*4.9*	*4.1*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*3.1*	*6.2*	*7.3*	*8.3*	*1.8*	*3.7*	*6.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**140**	**145**	**155**	**155**	**150**	**195**	**145**	**115**	**160**	**195**	**140**	**125**	**155**	**190**

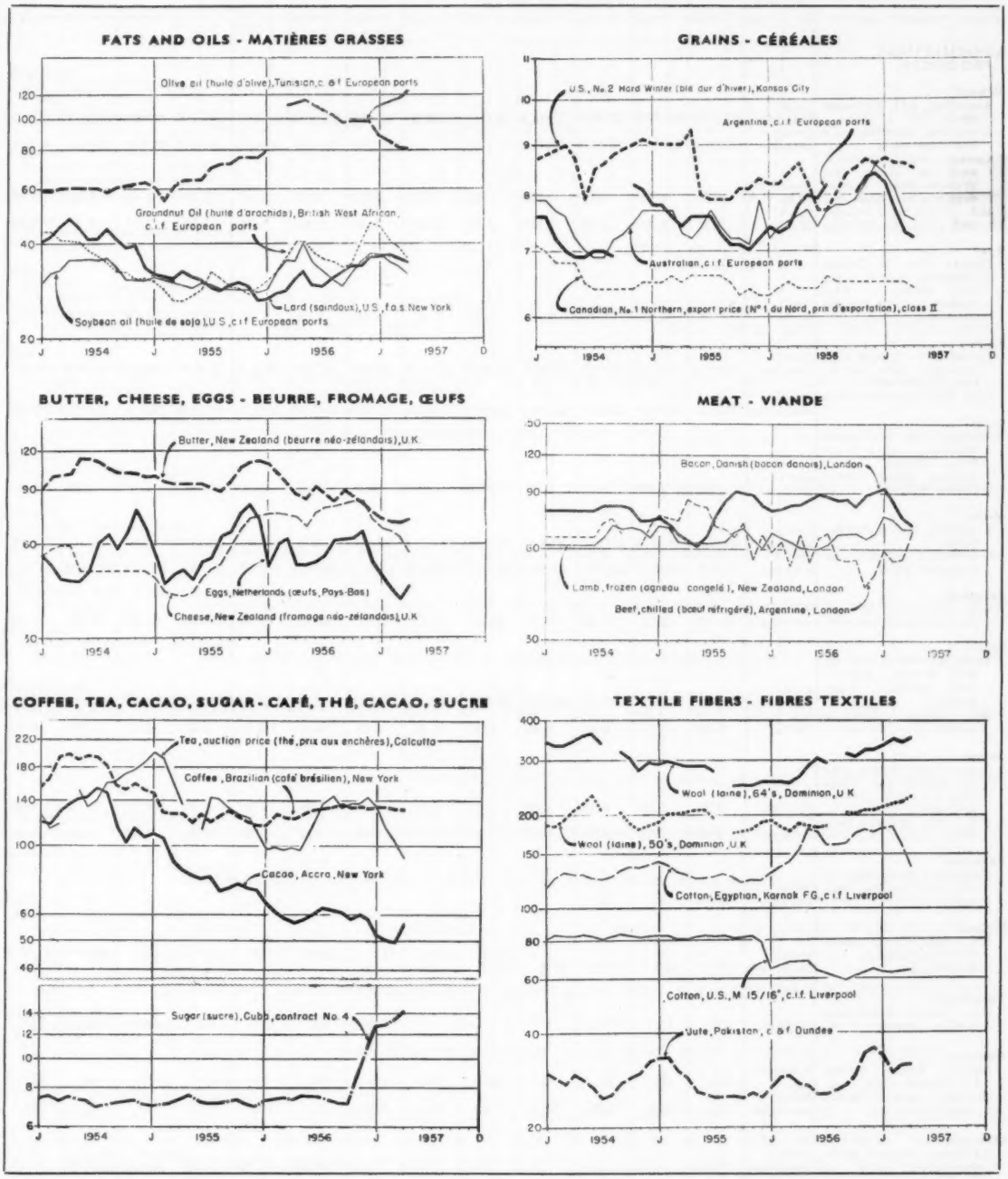
For notes, see bottom of page 40. Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 40.

Table 16A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 16A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1954-57

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme


FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES
Olive oil (huile d'olive), Tunisian, c.&f. European ports
Groundnut Oil (huile d'arachide), British West African, c.i.f. European ports
Lard (saindoux), U.S., f.a.s. New York
Soybean oil (huile de soja), U.S., c.i.f. European ports
GRAINS - CÉRÉALES
U.S., No. 2 Hard Winter (blé dur d'hiver), Kansas City
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports
Australian, c.i.f. European ports
Canadian, No. 1 Northern, export price (N° 1 du Nord, prix d'exportation), class II
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS - BEURRE, FROMAGE, ŒUFS
Butter, New Zealand (beurre néo-zélandais), U.K.
Eggs, Netherlands (œufs, Pays-Bas)
Cheese, New Zealand (fromage néo-zélandais), U.K.
MEAT - VIANDE
Bacon, Danish (bacon danois), London
Lamb, frozen (agneau congelé), New Zealand, London
Beef, chilled (bœuf réfrigéré), Argentine, London
COFFEE, TEA, CACAO, SUGAR - CAFÉ, THÉ, CACAO, SUCRE
Tea, auction price (thé, prix aux enchères), Calcutta
Coffee, Brazilian (café brésilien), New York
Cacao, Accra, New York
Sugar (sucre), Cuba, contract No. 4
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES
Wool (laine), 64's, Dominion, U.K.
Wool (laine), 50's, Dominion, U.K.
Cotton, Egyptian, Karnak FG, c.i.f. Liverpool
Cotton, U.S., M 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool
Jute, Pakistan, c.&f. Dundee
J 1954 J 1955 J 1956 J 1957 D

NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 22B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 22B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 16B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956									1957			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Australian, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	27/11/3	27/17/0	27/19/4	27/18/0	28/3/9	28/8/2	28/13/6	29/15/0	31/5/0	30/12/0	29/10/0	27/6/3	27/3/0
Argentine, up-river, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	27/19/2	29/2/7	28/15/8	29/15/0	—	—	29/0/0	30/4/8	30/6/10	29/19/0	28/0/0	26/5/8	26/2/9
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67
U.S. : No. 2 Hard Winter, cash price, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.33	2.24	2.10	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.30
Rye														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, casch price, Winnipeg	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.31	1.22	1.16	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.14	1.08
Barley														
Canadian No. 2, feed, c.i.f. European ports (via St. Lawrence/Atlantic),	£.s.d./ long ton	27/13/2	27/13/2	25/3/2	25/2/7	25/12/8	25/13/8	25/16/1	29/3/0	29/2/11	26/5/9	24/18/8	23/17/4	22/3/6
Iraqi, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ metric ton	24/8/2	24/9/0	23/1/3	22/14/9	22/18/2	22/17/6	22/15/3	24/2/10	25/1/3	24/11/0	23/2/6	21/6/3	19/9/0
Oats														
Canada : No. 2, Canada Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, Wheat Board selling price	Can $/ 34 lb.	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.76
Maize														
Argentine, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	29/5/0	30/16/6	29/5/11	29/4/0	29/18/2	28/10/8	27/3/6	30/0/8	31/0/0	30/19/8	—	—	26/0/0
U.S. No. 2, yellow, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	29/3/2	29/15/2	28/17/2	29/10/3	29/4/10	27/17/2	26/14/0	28/10/4	29/1/7	27/14/7	26/5/2	25/10/11	24/15/0
Sorghum														
U.S. Milo No. 2, c.i.f. German North Sea ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	63.90	62.20	58.30	59.70	60.40	60.80	62.80	68.50	70.90	68.50	65.30	61.80	56.00
Rice[1]														
Thailand : White rice, 25-28% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£.s.d./ metric ton	46/10/0	47/0/0	48/0/0	49/0/0	48/0/0	41/0/0	40/0/0	37/0/0	37/10/0	38/0/0	38/10/0	39/5/0	39/0/0
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S. $/ 100 lb.	8.70	8.75	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.95	8.90
Sugar														
Cuba : F.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.¢/lb.	3.31	3.36	3.36	3.40	3.34	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79	5.81	6.17	6.46
U.S. : Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.52	5.54	5.51	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86	5.60	5.68	5.64
Potatoes														
Germany : New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	109	83	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	48
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality	Sh/d/					16/0	15/0	12/7	16/10	17/3	19/7	14/0	10/9	23/6
From Netherlands	56-lb. sack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Egypt		17/10	22/1	17/10	17/0	20/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K. : Canary Islands, first quality, London	Sh/d/ lb.	1/7	1/11	0/8	—	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/5	1/3	1/2
Bananas[2]														
France : French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/ kg.	112	111	123	94	101	91	133	114	92	101	110	124	130
Germany : Ecuador, import price, Hamburg	Marks/ metric ton	804	866	862	806	738	571	570	556	588	612	769	747	744
Oranges														
Germany : Auction price, Hamburg :	Marks/ 35-kg.case	36.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.35	32.18	27.52	29.98	30.29	20.60
Sp nish navels	Marks/													
South african navels	34-kg.case	—	—	25.50	24.04	28.92	28.38	33.14	35.90	—	—	—	—	—
U.K. : Auction price, London :	Sh/d/ 39-kg.case	50/2	65/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	60/3	56/10	50/7	47/2	42/11
Israeli Shamouti	Sh/d/													
South African Outspan	30-kg.case	—	59/3	46/0	39/10	39/4	43/8	55/7	53/7	43/3	—	—	—	—

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 16B. - Prices series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 16B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1957 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Grapefruit														
U.K. : auction price London														
Israeli	Sh/d/ 40-kg.case	57/10	53/4	—	—	—	—	51/2	48/5	42/5	52/8	64/7	54/3	68/11
South African		—	53/9	59/5	44/6	44/2	39/10	41/9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany : Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39,5 kg. case	31.98	30.70	29.81	27.62	30.16	41.58	42.29	31.57	27.79	24.03	19.89	21.53	22.91
Apples														
Germany : Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	72	87	85	106	73	59	59	59	60	58	62	64	64
Raisins														
U.K. : Australian Sultanas, 3-Crown, ex wharf	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	—	122/0	126/10	133/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	126/6	124/9	130/0	—	—	—	—	107/8	107/0	107/1	110/0	108/6	109/0
Dates														
U.S. : Iraqi Sayers, selected, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	15.50	15.50	15.50	14.75	14.40	14.62	14.50	15.25	15.75	16.00	16.00	15.75	15.50
Soybeans														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	44/19/4	51/0/0	46/10/0	42/15/10	38/13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0	42/0/0	40/11/11	40/0/0
Groundnuts														
Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	84/7/6	81/16/8	78/13/4	73/0/0	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0	87/13/4	74/15/0	75/0/0
Linseed														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	69/9/4	68/16/5	60/11/3	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6	57/5/7	54/15/0	50/16/10
Copra														
Philippine, bulk, c. and f. European ports	U.S.$/ long ton	188.62	195.70	175.12	169.50	174.00	177.75	177.10	185.62	186.00	182.70	178.50	175.00	175.00
Olive oil														
Tunisian, edible, 1%, c.i.f. European ports[3]	£.s.d./ metric ton	401/5/0	414/0/0	396/5/0	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0	304/7/6	292/10/0	287/10/0
Soybean oil														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	U.S.$/ metric ton	374	404	354	327	308	295	318	344	370	369	349	337	318
Groundnut oil														
British West African, 3-6% bulk, c.i.f. European ports[4]	£.s.d./ long ton	145/17/6	145/6/0	134/15/0	130/0/0	127/10/0	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0	148/13/4	142/0/0	130/0/0
Linseed oil														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London	£.s.d./ long ton	132/15/0	134/6/0	123/7/0	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0	105/0/0	101/11/3	102/3/9
Coconut oil														
Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	95/10/0	98/14/0	92/2/6	88/15/0	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0	93/17/6	93/0/0	92/10/0
Palm oil														
Nigerian, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	99/0/0	98/0/0	—	—	93/15/0	—	[illegible]1/0/0	100/0/0	97/2/6	97/0/0	96/12/6
Groundnut cake														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	39/9/0	39/1/0	38/12/6	38/17/6	39/13/0	40/5/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	41/18/4	41/16/0	38/15/0	37/4/4	36/17/6
Cottonseed meal														
U.S., expeller, 45% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£.s.d./ long ton	29/16/2	30/9/0	29/18/2	29/12/6	31/12/0	32/0/0	32/4/0	33/7/9	34/0/6	33/13/6	31/1/8	29/10/0	—
Coffee														
France : Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/ kg.	278	286	290	297	306	317	310	306	314	303	300	319	328
U.S. : Brazilian Santos No 4, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	55.00	56.80	58.71	59.10	60.00	60.90	60.30	60.35	60.30	60.63	60.45	59.65	59.38
U.S. : Colombian Manizales, spot, New York	U.S.c./lb.	67.45	70.80	76.65	78.15	80.45	81.08	78.28	74.70	70.30	72.40	70.64	68.14	65.45
Cacao														
U.K. : Accra, spot, London	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	208/6	214/9	220/0	228/9	233/4	228/2	211/2	216/5	212/11	189/2	185/0	182/6	[illegible]199/7
U.S. : Accra, spot, New York	U.S.c./lb.	25.8	26.2	27.2	28.6	28/3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.7	22.7	22.5	25.5
U.S. : Bahia, spot, New York	U.S.c./ lb.	23.5	24.4	25.7	27.1	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 16B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956									1957			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Tea														
Ceylon : For export, high grown, auction price[5], Colombo	Sh/d/ lb.	3/11.6	3/2.0	3/2.5	3/2.2	3/7.0	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.4	3/8.6	3/1.0	[6]2/6.0
India : For export, leaf, auction price[5], Calcutta	Sh/d/ lb.	2/6.7	2/2.3	3/1.8	3/9.2	4/0.7	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6.5	3/1.9	2/9.2	[6]2/4.4
Wine														
France : Algerian, II° alcohol, at quay	F. francs/ hl.	5 805	5 855	5 855	5 655	5 605	5 655	5 155	5 155	5 005	5 005	5 005	5 245	52.45
Pepper														
U.S. : Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	29.81	29.31	30.88	31.00	36.75	34.00	29.40	30.25	27.00	27.12	28.00	25.38	26.55
Tobacco														
S. and N.W. Rhodesia : Flue-cured auction price	Pence/lb.	31.78	32.06	35.71	36.21	33.24	34.13	28.39	19.36	—	—	—	38.13	39.44
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	48.9	50.8	53.0	51.8	48.7	41.8	38.9	—	—	—
Cotton														
U.K. : American, Texas Middling 15/16", c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	26.61	26.65	24.88	25.05	23.51	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78	24.52	24.64	24.69
U.K. : Egyptian, Karnak fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	60.19	76.35	72.25	61.63	62.75	63.50	68.31	70.25	69.25	70.60	71.00	[7]62.67	[7]53.25
Flax														
Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	£/long ton	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	286	288	281	273	273	273
Jute														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	98.6	97.5	91.0	91.0	94.3	97.8	103.8	123.7	128.8	121.1	108.0	113.1	113.3
Sisal														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	80.6	79.4	77.1	75.0	77.0	74.9	70.9	74.6	74.8	75.7	74.3	[8]71.6	[8]71.2
Wool														
U.K. : 64's, Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	103	112	118	114	—	123	120	125	127	130	136	133	137
U.K. : 50's, Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	73	72	71	72	—	79	78	81	81	82	84	85	89
U.S. : Buenos Aires, greasy 5/6's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.c./lb.	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.2	82.4	83.0	88.5	89.5	90.1	92.0
Silk														
U.S. : Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/ lb.	4.46	4.66	4.55	4.49	4.38	4.36	4.58	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.65	4.54	4.66
Rayon[9]														
Italy : Viscose filament 120/28 denier, Milan	Lire/ 100 kg.	111 000	111 000	111 000	111 000	111 000	107 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	[8]95 000	[8]95 000
Japan : Viscose filament, for export, ex mill	Yen/lb.	170	170	172	173	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	[8]174	[8]174
Staple fiber, bright, 1½ denier, 1 3/4 inch staple, ex mill	Yen/lb.	106	107	107	105	100	100	100	98	96	97	92	85	85
Rubber														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./ lb.	90.56	83.41	83.29	92.36	99.95	92.16	93.09	104.26	112.39	98.64	87.47	91.53	[8]92.00
U.S. : Synthetic, S-type, cold, wholesale price	U.S.c/lb.	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23 9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
Beef														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	26.26	21.30	25.26	25.97	21.57	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96	21.41	21.59	26.62
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	13.52	14.20	18.12	18.43	17.79	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75	15.67	15.86	18.54
Lamb														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	23.79	23.36	23.65	24.11	25.99	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53	29.00	27.18	26.88
Bacon														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange[3]	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	304/0	307/10	323/4	318/6	314/0	314/0	300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0	302/6	271/3	260/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 16B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956									1957			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Tallow														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	8.12	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31	8.38	8.59	8.25
Lard														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	13.94	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56	16.62	16.19	15.83
Hides														
Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f. United Kingdom ports	Pence/lb.	14.80	14.50	14.25	13.50	13.13	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	14.50
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb.	12.06	12.25	12.81	13.35	13.56	14.75	13.35	12.63	11.38	10.25	9.12	9.50	9.65
Butter														
U.K. : Danish, salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	362/0	321/5	344/0	344/6	354/7	410/9	421/0	421/0	420/6	316/0	296/6	313/10	286/10
New Zealand, finest, salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	316/0	307/0	333/9	312/6	298/10	323/6	307/0	293/2	276/0	262/0	258/0	257/6	261/7
Cheese														
U.K. : New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	265/9	253/2	274/9	283/9	284/2	296/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2	239/9	230/8	203/8
Eggs														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.60	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.30	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15	2.80	2.63	2.84
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	194	194	198	211	235	236	239	251	200	180	162	150	165
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales. British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh/d/ 112 lb.													
Cod		44/11	41/0	39/11	40/0	46/4	51/1	63/3	53/11	63/6	78/5	55/7	54/10	66/10
Haddock		49/0	66/4	61/10	54/11	59/10	62/9	72/8	76/6	78/2	96/0	75/10	58/9	63/3
Plaice		117/4	116/0	133/6	134/10	145/7	135/6	144/9	156/9	135/3	152/3	105/8	104/2	106/5
Herrings		39/3	30/7	26/9	22/10	20/9	20/10	25/4	36/8	33/0	47/7	50/11	62/11	38/4
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢./lb.	24.50	24.50	27.44	27.35	27.50	24.30	23.90	24.00	24.06	24.45	24.25	24.25	24.35
Salted fish														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	19 750	19 750	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 500	21 500	20 750	20 750
Canned fish														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 1/4-drawn cans per case, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$./ case	8.45	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.7
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz, can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/ case	11.70	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.85	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.2
Fish meal														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	134.38	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20	141.50	138.50	133.20
Fish oil														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.$/lb.	9.03	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.06	9.00	8.90
Whale oil														
Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	88/2/6	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	94/15/0	95/0/0	95/0/0	94/7/6	95/0/0

For notes, see end of table

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 16B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956									1957			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
FORESTRY PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Sweden : 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/ standard	1 210	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185	1 195	1 190	1 190
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./ standard	85/13/5	85/7/5	83/8/6	88/10/3	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	81/5/0	81/2/11	80/8/11	85/13/1	83/0/10
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/ thousand board feet	89.92	89.79	89.17	88.21	86.77	85.09	83.16	81.60	80.65	81.99	80.91	80.19	80.17
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	159.77	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04	159.74	159.12	158.58	158.38	158.23	158.35	158.46	159.62
Wood pulp														
Canada : Dry, unbleached strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/ short ton	129.63	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28	126.67	126.55	125.04	124.68	124.80	124.60	124.27	124.76
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	27 500	28 200	27 100	27 200	27 500	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	27 100	27 500	27 100	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp average export value	Kronor/ metric ton	935.4	936.1	941.8	937.1	931.9	930.2	933.4	931.6	926.0	920.0	930.0	935.1	931.6
Newsprint														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can. $/ short ton	114.48	113.76	113.19	112.80	112.54	112.15	111.90	110.72	110.39	109.56	109.38	113.07	113.36
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./ 112 lb.	2/15/3	2/14/11	2/15/5	2/15/6	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	2/15/1	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/3
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/ metric ton	30 800	30 600	30 500	32 200	31 300	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	32 700	32 400	...	...

[1]The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £34 per long ton for 1956 deliveries, and £33 for 1957 deliveries, f.o.b. Burma ports. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% brokens. — [2]The price of Central American bananas, quoted c.i.f. U.S. port of entry, was $7.50 per 100 lb. throughout this period. — [3]Through December 1956, c. and f. — [4]Through October 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d per lb. : India : through November 1956, 0/7.5 ; December 1956 through January 1957, 0/9.7 ; from 1 February 1957, 0/7.5. Ceylon : 1/0.2. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Via Continent. — [8]The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia, remained at 2.95 marks per kg., and the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 1.7/16 inch staple, at 24 pence per lb., throughout this period. — [9]Through September 1956, imported by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

[1]Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £34 la tonne longue pour les livraisons de 1956 et de £33 pour celles de 1957, f.o.b. ports birmans. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. — [2]Le prix des bananes d'Amérique centrale était, pendant toute la période indiquée, de $7,50 par 100 lb., c.a.f. port d'arrivée aux Etats-Unis. — [3]Jusqu'à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. — [4]Jusqu'à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — [5]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Droits d'exportation en sh/d par livre : Inde : jusqu'à fin novembre 1956 0/7.5 ; décembre 1956 à janvier 1957, 0/9.7 ; à partir du 1er février 1957, 0/7.5. Ceylan : 1/0.2. — [6]Chiffre provisoire. — [7]Par le continent. — [8]Le prix de la fibrane viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, s'est maintenu pendant toute la période indiquée à 2,95 marks le kilo et le prix de la fibrane viscose « standard » britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 1.7/16, à 24 pence par lb. — [9]Jusqu'à fin septembre 1956, bacon importé par le Ministère de l'agriculture, des pêches et de l'alimentation.

Table 17. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif											
	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark I	Denmark II	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II	Uruguay
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Centavos/kg.	Francs/kg.	Dollars/100 lb.	Kroner/100 kg.	øre/kg.	Marks/50 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Guilders/100 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Dollars/100 lb.		Pesos/kg.
1948	53.4	26.84	18.25	132.00	134	61.6	87/9	89	98/8	22.20	30.96	0.236
1949	61.3	25.15	20.45	144.00	144	75.8	89/6	94	103/6	19.80	26.07	0.250
1950	74.4	23.92	24.74	189.61	210	75.4	92/3	129	105/3	23.30	29.68	0.251
1951	120.8	25.42	32.60	211.01	257	91.5	99/9	131	114/0	28.70	35.96	0.273
1952	161.9	25.69	25.15	206.84	247	99.4	108 3	141	125/9	24.30	33.18	0.293
1953	195.6	23.47	20.25	190.38	235	90.6	118/3	135	132/7	16.30	24.14	0.299
1954	199.5	23.52	19.25	206.29	248	95.6	115/6	139	137/6	16.00	24.66	0.447
1955	194.2	23.74	19.60	205.42	260	103.0	131/0	134	157/4	15.60	23.16	0.389
1956	232.9	25.84	[1]19.40	224.00	274	108.0	105/0	157	148/4	14.90	22.37	...
1956 I	199.6	25.00	18.46	202.50	261	105.5	121/6	147	[2]143/0	14.00	20.02	0.384
II	219.7	25.90	17.68	211.12	263	107.5	114/9	150	138/10	14.10	18.88	0.409
III	213.8	26.00	17.38	215.32	269	108.2	114/0	151	135/1	14.50	19.41	0.399
IV	208.4	26.80	17.68	222.17	275	109.9	117/3	157	135/10	15.00	20.56	0.414
V	216.7	26.80	18.54	233.87	287	110.1	113/3	164	135/8	15.30	20.70	0.403
VI	243.0	27.25	20.11	244.67	297	112.0	110/0	165	131/10	15.40	21.05	0.401
VII	254.3	28.30	20.81	237.74	282	109.9	102/6	164	120/5	15.30	22.37	0.411
VIII	270.3	26.70	21.50	233.87	275	109.9	100/3	161	114/1	16.10	25.81	0.439
IX	263.7	25.10	21.21	230.00	273	107.0	92/9	157	108/9	16.10	27.27	0.497
X	245.0	24.80	19.84	217.98	265	104.8	95/6	156	104/11	15.10	26 08	...
XI	239.4	23.80	19.80	220 83	269	105.2	90/3	155	98/4	14.50	24.30	...
XII	221.3	23.60	19.88	218.00	270	105.9	92/9	155	114/3	14.00	21.99	...
1957 I	243.6	23.60	19.62	210.00	270	106.8	109/3	155	132/3	14.90	21.23	...
II	244.1	23.50	18.56	212.00	270	106.1	118/3	156	139/10	14.90	20.57	...
III	237.0	24.50	18.78	217.00	270	107.9	125/9	159	138/8	16.00	21.86	...
IV	[1]225.0	27.00	19.94	225.00	272	...	...	166	...	16.90	22.99	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg											
1948	15.9	61.1	40.2	27.5	27.9	37.0	34.8	33.5	39.1	48.9	68.2	15.5
1949	18.3	55.5	44.4	26.6	27.3	42.5	32.4	32.4	37.5	43.7	57.5	16.5
1950	19.4	47.8	50.2	27.5	30.4	35.9	25.4	33.9	29.0	51.4	65.4	16.7
1951	24.2	50.8	68.3	30.5	37.2	43.6	27.5	34.5	31.4	63.3	79.3	18.2
1952	32.4	51.4	56.8	29.9	35.8	47.3	29.8	37.1	34.7	53.6	73.2	19.5
1953	39.1	46.9	45.4	27.6	34.0	43.1	32.6	35.5	36.5	35.9	53.2	19.9
1954	39.9	47.0	43.6	29.9	35.9	45.5	31.8	36.5	37.9	35.3	54.4	29.7
1955	33.4	47.5	43.7	29.7	37.6	49.1	36.1	35.2	43.4	34.4	51.1	24.7
1956	12.9	51.7	[1]43.6	32.4	39.7	51.4	28.9	41.3	40.9	32.8	49.3	...
1956 I	11.1	50.0	40.7	29.3	37.8	50.2	33.5	38.7	[2]39.4	30.9	44.1	22.5
II	12.2	51.8	39.0	30.6	38.1	51.2	31.6	39.5	38.2	31.1	41.6	23.9
III	11.9	52.0	38.4	31.2	38.9	51.5	31.4	39.7	37.2	32.0	42.8	23.3
IV	11.6	53.6	39.1	32.2	39.8	52.3	32.3	41.3	37.4	33.1	45.3	24.2
V	12.0	53.6	41.3	33.9	41.6	52.4	31.2	43.2	37.4	33.7	45.6	23.6
VI	13.5	54.5	45.2	35.4	43.0	53.3	30.3	43.4	36.3	34.0	46.4	23.4
VII	14.1	56.6	46.8	34.4	40.8	52.3	28.2	43.2	33.2	33.7	49.3	24.0
VIII	15.0	53.4	48.4	33.9	39.8	52.3	27.6	42.4	31.4	35.5	56.9	25.7
IX	14.6	50.2	47.9	33.3	39.5	51.0	25.6	41.3	30.0	35.5	60.1	29.1
X	13.6	49.6	45.2	31.6	38.4	49.9	26.3	41.1	28.9	33.3	57.5	...
XI	13.3	47.6	45.5	32.0	38.9	50.1	24.9	40.8	27.1	32.0	53.6	...
XII	12.3	47.2	45.7	31.6	39.1	50.4	25.6	40.8	31.5	30.9	48.5	...
1957 I	13.5	47.2	45.2	30.4	39.1	50.9	30.1	40.8	36.4	32.8	46.8	...
II	13.6	47.0	42.7	30.7	39.1	50.5	32.6	41.1	38.5	32.8	45.3	...
III	13.2	49.0	43.3	31.4	39.1	51.4	34.7	41.8	38.2	35.3	48.2	...
IV	[1]12.5	54.0	45.9	32.6	39.4	...	...	43.7	...	37.3	50.7	...

[1]Provisional. — [2]Monthly figures exclude payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Argentina : Fat steers, special, for export, Buenos Aires ; 1948 through September 1951, 450-490kg. ; October through December 1951, 351-400 kg. ; 1952, 431-480 kg. ; from 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgium** : Oxen, average price to producers, excluding tax, Cureghem ; from 1951, oxen with a yield of 55%. — **Canada** : Good steers, Toronto ; 1948 through May 1949, up to 1,050 lb. ; from June 1949, up to 1,000 lb. — **Denmark** : I - Young cows, first class, wholesale price, Copenhagen ; 1948 through 19 November 1949, government fixed price. II - 1948 through February 1952, steers and young cows for export ; 1948 through March 1950, average of quotations, Esbjerg ; April 1950 through February 1952, average of Oxexport's quotations. From March 1952, steers, first class, for export, average of Oxexport's quotations. — **Germany, Western** : Oxen, young, well-fleshed ; 1948 and 1949, four markets ; from 1950, 24 markets. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Fat cattle, 2 to 3 years old, at fairs. — **Netherlands** : Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United Kingdom** : Fat cattle, England and Wales ; 1948 through June 1954, weighted average of fixed prices of all grades of home-bred and imported steers, heifers and cow heifers, including quality premiums ; from July 1954, steers and heifers, light, Grade A and B, selected auction markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. II - Steers, good, wholesale price, Chicago ; from 1951, " choice " grade equivalent to former " good " grade. — **Uruguay** : Steers, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo.

[1]Chiffre provisoire. — [2]Les chiffres mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ».

Argentine : Bouvillons gras, spéciaux, pour exportation, Buenos Aires ; 1948 à fin septembre 1951, 450-490 kg ; d'octobre à fin décembre 1951, 351-400 kg ; 1952, 431-480 kg ; depuis 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgique** : Bœufs, prix moyen à la production à Cureghem, taxes non comprises ; depuis 1951, bœufs ayant un rendement de 55%. — **Canada** : Bouvillons bons, à Toronto ; de 1948 à mai 1949, jusqu'à 1 050 lb. ; depuis juin 1949, jusqu'à 1 000 lb. — **Danemark** : I - Jeunes vaches, première qualité, prix de gros à Copenhague ; de 1948 au 19 novembre 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement. II - De 1947 jusqu'à fin février 1952, bouvillons et jeunes vaches pour l'exportation ; de 1948 à fin mars 1950, moyenne des cours, Esbjerg ; d'avril 1950 à fin février 1952, moyenne des cours, Oxexport. Depuis mars 1952, bouvillons de première classe pour l'exportation, moyenne des cours, Oxexport. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Jeunes bœufs, bien en chair, 1948 et 1949, quatre marchés ; depuis 1950, 24 marchés. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Bovins gras de 2 à 3 ans, dans les foires. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Royaume-Uni** : Bovins gras, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1948 à fin juin 1954, moyenne pondérée des prix fixés pour toutes catégories de bouvillons, génisses et jeunes vaches indigènes et importés, y compris les primes de qualité ; depuis juillet 1954, bouvillons et génisses, légers, catégories A et B, sur certains marchés aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ». — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Bouvillons, bonne qualité prix de gros à Chicago : depuis mai 1951, la qualité « choix » équivaut à la qualité « bonne » d'autrefois. — **Uruguay** : Bouvillons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, à Montevideo.

Table 17. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 17. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Slaughter weight - Poids net							
	Australia	France	New Zealand	Sweden	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Öre/kg.	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Pence per lb.		
						I	II	III
1948	56/10	220	[1]51/0	213	68/4	...	9.00	9.00
1949	69/6	210	57/0	247	77/4	14.36	12.23	12.23
1950	82/6	204	75/7	272	77/11	15.75	13.50	13.50
1951	109/0	270	90/4	294	98/11	17.36	15.13	15.13
1952	130/11	283	100/11	349	127/6	21.82	19.55	19.55
1953	125/6	236	104/0	394	127/6	24.44	21.50	21.50
1954	142/7	231	109/0	361	130/0	26.08	22.53	21.76
1955	127/11	257	82/11	375	132/3	28.31	21.96	18.78
1956	122/6	298	...	414	136/2	22.32	16.12	15.86
1956 I	127/9	286	91/3	415	138/6	22.81	16.82	16.63
II	119/0	288	89/6	420	135/9	24.38	15.81	15.05
III	118/10	288	77/7	420	135/5	20.46	14.32	13.37
IV	120/9	306	60/0	420	135/9	26.26	15.27	13.52
V	117/9	320	59/4	418	131/0	21.30	15.50	14.20
VI	120/0	325	55/0	418	130/2	25.26	20.12	18.12
VII	132/9	310	—	433	131/11	25.97	—	18.43
VIII	121/9	320	—	417	134/2	21.57	—	17.79
IX	134/9	306	—	414	134/2	21.38	—	16.92
X	126/3	274	55/0	391	138/8	21.65	—	16.37
XI	114/0	274	55/0	401	142/4	17.75	15.00	15.17
XII	116/0	280	55/0	397	146/6	19.00	—	14.78
1957 I	124/9	294	60/0	394	141/8	22.96	—	15.75
II	115/0	296	60/0	...	132/7	21.41	—	15.67
III	117/3	296	80/0	...	129/4	21.59	—	15.86
IV	...	312	...	...	...	26.62	—	18.54
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg							
1948	20.2	82.3	[1]22.3	59.3	30.4	...	33.3	33.3
1949	22.6	62.2	17.6	62.4	28.7	48.1	40.9	40.9
1950	20.4	58.3	23.3	52.6	24.1	40.5	34.7	34.7
1951	26.9	77.2	27.9	56.8	30.5	44.7	38.9	38.9
1952	32.4	80.8	31.1	65.7	39.5	56.1	50.3	50.3
1953	31.0	67.5	32.1	76.2	39.4	62.9	55.3	55.3
1954	35.2	66.0	33.6	69.8	40.1	67.1	58.0	56.0
1955	31.6	73.4	25.6	72.5	40.8	72.8	56.5	48.3
1956	30.2	85.1	...	80.0	42.0	57.4	41.5	40.8
1956 I	31.3	81.7	28.2	80.2	42.7	58.7	43.3	42.8
II	29.4	82.3	27.6	81.2	41.9	62.7	40.7	38.7
III	29.3	82.3	23.9	81.2	41.8	52.6	36.8	34.4
IV	29.8	87.4	18.5	81.2	41.9	67.5	39.3	34.8
V	29.1	91.4	18.3	80.8	40.4	54.8	39.9	36.5
VI	29.6	91.4	17.0	80.8	40.2	65.0	51.7	46.6
VII	32.8	88.6	—	83.7	40.7	66.8	—	47.4
VIII	30.1	91.4	—	80.6	41.4	55.5	—	45.8
IX	33.3	87.4	—	80.0	42.8	55.0	—	43.5
X	31.2	78.3	17.0	75.6	43.9	55.7	—	42.1
XI	28.1	78.3	17.0	77.5	45.2	45.7	38.6	39.0
XII	28.6	80.0	17.0	76.7	45.2	48.9	—	38.0
1957 I	30.8	84.0	18.5	76.2	43.7	59.0	—	40.5
II	28.4	84.6	18.5	...	40.9	55.1	—	40.3
III	29.0	84.6	24.7	...	39.9	55.5	—	40.8
IV	...	89.1	...	...	...	68.5	—	47.7

[1]From this year forward, season beginning October.

Australia : Wholesale price, Brisbane, oxen and heifers, first and second export quality, 650-700 lb. — **France** : Oxen first quality, wholesale price, excluding tax Paris. — **New Zealand** : Quarter beef, good average quality, schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters ; 1948 and 1949, ox, 720 lb. and under ; 1950, ox and heifer, 720 lb. and under ; from 1951, North Island, ox and heifer ; 1951, 720 lb. and under ; 1952, all weights ; 1953 under 880 lb. ; from 1954, under 800 lb. — **Sweden** : First and second class, price to producers, including government subsidies. — **Union of South Africa** : Prime beef A, price to producers, Witwatersrand area ; 1948 through 15 January 1956, government fixed price ; from 16 January 1956, auction price ; 1948 through 1955, warm dressed weight ; from 1956, cold weight. — **United Kingdom** : **I** - Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London. **II** - Beef, Argentine hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London. **III** - Beef, Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale commençant en octobre.

Australie : Prix de gros à Brisbane ; bœufs et génisses d'exportation de première et deuxième qualités, 650-700 lb. — **France** : Bœufs de première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande** : Quartier de bœuf, bonne qualité moyenne, prix tarifé des négociants et exportateurs de viande ; 1948 et 1949, bœufs, 720 lb. et moins ; 1950, bœufs et génisses, 720 lb. et moins ; depuis 1951, Ile du Nord, bœufs et génisses ; 1951, 720 lb. et moins ; 1952, tous poids ; 1953, moins de 880 lb. ; depuis 1954, moins de 800 lb. — **Suède** : Bovins de première et deuxième qualités, prix à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Bœuf de première qualité « A », prix à la production, région du Witwatersrand ; de 1948 au 15 janvier 1956, prix fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis le 16 janvier 1956, prix aux enchères ; de 1948 à fin 1955, poids au dépeçage ; depuis 1956, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni** : **I** - Bœuf d'Argentine, quartiers de derrière, réfrigérés, marché de Smithfield, Londres. **II** - Bœuf d'Argentine, quartiers de derrière, congelés, marché de Smithfield, Londres ; **III** - Bœuf australien, quartiers de derrière, congelés, marché de Smithfield, Londres.

Table 18. - Sheep and lambs : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 18. - Espèce ovine : Prix dans certains pay**

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif							Slaughter weight - Poids net					
	Argentina	Canada	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	United States I	United States II	Uruguay	Australia	France	New Zealand	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Pesos/ head	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Shillings/ 112 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.		Pesos/ Kg.	Pence/ lb.	Francs/ kg.	Pence/ lb.	Pence/ lb.	Sh.d./ lb.	Pence/ lb.
1948	21.00	22.53	122/3	[1]30 819	22.80	25.96	0.205	10.96	318	[1]12.54	11.50	2/1 3/4	12.75
1949	[2]21.41	23.75	123/6	27 556	22.40	25.45	0.195	11.00	323	13.96	12.08	2/2 1/2	13.48
1950	33.53	28.33	126/9	32 163	25.10	27.30	0.200	15.69	337	23.08	13.92	2/3 1/2	14.75
1951	57.89	33.95	157/9	35 831	31.00	34.29	0.197	22.31	427	16.97	17.00	2/5 3/4	16.54
1952	62.61	26.05	133/3	36 438	24.30	27.23	0.190	20.13	445	20.71	24.29	2/7 1/2	21.77
1953	66.10	23.37	139/9	33 719	19.30	22.94	0.174	25.50	452	21.40	22.61	2/8	24.00
1954	91.08	21.60	137/9	37 022	19.10	22.00	0.291	23.10	506	24.27	24.51	2/10 1/4	25.30
1955	91.75	20.40	136/0	37 772	18.40	21.35	0 329	24.55	517	22 97	27.21	2/5 3/4	25.38
1956	112.63	[2]22.72	126/0	42 465	18.50	[2]22.04	...	27.04	527	...	25.46	2/7	25.10
1956 I	94.00	21.63	127/6	39 500	17.20	19.12	0 281	26 25	540	23.57	26 60	[2]2/3	26.41
II	—	21.74	125/9	35 600	17.70	20.39	0 345	27.00	550	23 40	25 20	2/4	25 44
III	94.25	22.21	137/0	39 000	18.10	20.61	0.343	29.50	546	22 43	24 50	2/6	24 58
IV	145.20	22 98	149/6	37 375	18.20	21.23	0.352	33 00	572	22 00	25.70	2/6 1/2	23 79
V	169.44	22.35	136/0	—	21.40	27.30	0 351	32.00	574	22.00	23 90	2/5 3/4	23.36
VI	128.66	28.38	117/9	—	20.80	25.27	—	30 00	554	22.00	23 20	2/1	23 65
VII	110.00	25.73	115/0	—	19.30	23.52	0.378	28 25	536	—	24 00	2/0 1/4	24 11
VIII	112.21	23.54	115/9	—	18.80	22.80	0.379	27.00	530	—	24 90	1/11 3/4	25.99
IX	114.67	21.49	114/3	41 875	18.60	22.28	0.435	24 25	510	—	24 70	2/0	26.06
X	103.40	20.32	116/9	37 600	17.90	21.44	...	23.25	480	23.00	25.80	2/0 1/2	26.08
XI	90.00	21.30	117/0	36 500	17.40	20 60	...	22.00	466	23 00	28 20	2/0 3/4	25 56
XII	77.08	21.95	119/6	42 250	17.40	19.97	...	22.00	470	23.00	28 80	2/2 1/2	26 17
1957 I	82.62	23.01	138/3	43 250	18 00	20.65	...	23 00	480	24 00	25 40	2/5 1/4	29.53
II	91.62	22.30	161/6	47 750	18.40	20.85	...	25 00	480	24 00	24.10	2/8 3/4	29.00
III	114.75	22.37	162/6	47 500	19.80	23.58	...	26.00	510	24.75	26.00	2/8	27.18
IV	[2]122.50	23.02	...	43 000	20.70	24.28	...	28 00	530	...	...	...	26.88
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg												
1948	[2]6.25	49.7	48.5	[1]53.6	50.3	57.2	13.5	32.4	121.5	[1]46.4	42.6	95.3	47.2
1949	[2]6.38	54.0	45.0	44.2	49.4	56.1	12.9	30.4	108 0	35.9	40.7	89.6	45.1
1950	9.99	57.5	34.9	51.5	55.3	60.2	13.3	32.3	96.4	59.4	35.8	70.7	37.9
1951	11.58	71.1	43.5	57.3	68.3	75.6	13.1	45.9	121.5	43.6	43.7	76.5	42.5
1952	12.52	58.8	36.7	58.3	53.6	60.0	12.6	41.4	127.2	53.3	62.5	81.0	56.0
1953	13.22	52.4	38.5	54.0	42.5	50.6	11.6	52.5	129.1	55.0	58.2	82.3	61.7
1954	18.22	48.9	38.0	59.2	42.1	48.5	19.4	47.5	144.6	62.4	63.0	88.1	65.1
1955	15.97	45.5	37.5	60.4	40.6	47.1	20.9	50.5	147.7	59.1	70.0	76.5	65.3
1956	6.26	[2]51.3	34.7	67.9	40.8	[2]48.6	...	55.6	150.6	...	65.5	79.7	64.6
1956 I	5.22	47.7	35.1	63.2	37.9	42.2	16.4	54.0	154.0	60.6	68.4	[1]69.4	67.9
II	—	48.0	34.7	57.0	39.0	45.0	20.2	55.6	157.1	60.2	64.8	72.0	65.4
III	5.24	49.0	37.8	62.4	39.9	45.4	20.1	60.7	156.0	57.7	63.0	77.2	63.2
IV	8.07	50.8	41.2	59.8	40.1	46.9	20.6	67.9	163.4	56.6	66.1	78.4	61.2
V	9.41	49.8	37.5	—	47.2	60.2	20.5	65.8	164.0	56.6	61.5	76.5	60.1
VI	7.15	63.8	32.4	—	45.9	55.7	—	61.7	158.3	56.6	59.7	64.3	60.8
VII	6.11	57.8	31.7	—	42.5	51.9	22.1	58.1	153.1	—	61.7	62.4	62.0
VIII	6.23	53.0	31.9	—	41.4	50.3	22.2	55.6	151.4	—	64 0	61.1	66.8
IX	6.37	48.5	31.5	67.0	41.0	49.1	25.4	49.9	145.7	—	63.5	61.7	67.0
X	5.74	47.3	32.2	60.2	39.5	47.3	...	47.8	137.1	59.2	66 4	63.0	67.1
XI	5.00	49.0	32.2	58.4	38.4	45.4	...	45.3	133.1	59.2	72.5	63.7	65.7
XII	4.28	50.4	32.9	67.6	38.4	44.0	...	45.3	134.3	59.2	74.1	67.5	67.3
1957 I	4.59	53.0	38.1	69.2	39.7	45.5	...	47.3	137.1	61.7	65.3	75.2	76.0
II	5.09	51.3	44.5	76.4	40.6	46.0	...	51.4	137.1	61.7	62.0	84.2	74.6
III	6.37	51.6	44.8	76.0	43.7	52.0	...	53 5	145.7	63.7	66.9	82.3	69.9
IV	[2]6.80	53.0	...	68.8	45.6	53.5	...	57.6	151.4	...	...	...	69.1

[1]Season average price from this year forward : Italy, September-April ; New Zealand, October-September. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Provisional. — [4]Monthly figures exclude payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. — [5]U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

Argentina : Fat wethers for export, Buenos Aires ; 1948 through 1950, up to 59 kg. ; 1951 through March 1955, up to 58 kg. ; from January 1956, heavy weight. — **Canada** : Lambs, Toronto ; 1948 through January 1949, good handy weight ; from February 1949, good. — **Ireland, Rep. of.** : Fat sheep, wholesale price, Dublin. — **Italy** : Young lambs, first quality, price to producers, Perugia. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. II - Lambs, good and choice, wholesale price, Chicago : from May 1951, choice and prime ; includes spring lambs for the months from June through September. — **Australia** : Lambs first and second export quality, 29-36 lb., wholesale price, Melbourne. — **France** : Sheep, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris. — **New Zealand** : Lambs, woolly, schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters ; 1948 through 1950, Prime Down Cross and Prime Canterbury, 20-36 lb. ; from 1951, North Island, Prime Down Cross ; 1951-54, 20-36 lb., from 1955, 29-36 lb. — **Union of South Africa** : Lambs, grade 1, price to producers, Witwatersrand area ; 1948 through 3 November 1951, government fixed price ; from 4 November 1951, auction price ; 1948 through April 1952, warm dressed weight ; from May 1952, cold weight. — **United Kingdom** : I — Fat sheep, price to producers, England and Wales ; 1948 through June 1955, government fixed price including headage payments. II - Lamb, New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London.

[1]Prix moyen de la campagne commerciale à partir de cette année ; Italie; septembre-avril; Nouvelle-Zélande, octobre-septembre. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre provisoire. — [4]Les chiffres mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ». — [5]A partir de cette année, dollars E.-U. par **tête.**

Argentine : Béliers châtrés, gras, pour exportation, Buenos Aires ; de 1948 à fin 1950, jusqu'à 59 kg ; de 1951 à fin mars 1955, jusqu'à 58 kg ; depuis janvier 1956, poids lourd. — **Canada** : Agneaux, Toronto ; de 1948 à fin janvier 1949, bon poids moyen ; depuis février 1949, bons. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Moutons gras, prix de gros, Dublin. — **Italie** : Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Agneaux, qualités bonne et choix, prix de gros, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, qualité: choix et extra qui comprennent, de juin à septembre, les agneaux de printemps. — **Australie** : Agneaux, de première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 29-36 lb, prix de gros, Melbourne. — **France** : Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande** : Agneaux, avec laine, prix tarifés payés par les négociants et les exportateurs de viande ; de 1948 à fin 1950, « Prime Down Cross » et « Prime Canterbury », 20-36 lb. ; depuis 1951, Ile du Nord, « Prime Down Cross » ; 1951-54, 20-36 lb. ; depuis 1955, 29-36 lb. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Agneaux, qualité I, prix à la production dans la région du Witwatersrand ; de 1948 au 3 novembre 1951, fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis le 4 novembre 1951, prix aux enchères ; de 1948 à fin avril 1952, poids au dépeçage ; depuis mai 1952, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni** : I - Mouton gras, prix à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1948 à fin juin 1955, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les primes. II - Agneaux néo-zélandais, carcasses congelées, marché de Smithfield, Londres.

Table 19. - Pigs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Espèce porcine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif						Slaughter weight - Poids net						
	Argentina	France	Germany, W.	Netherlands	United States I	United States II	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Centavos/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/50 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.		Pence/lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	Kroner/kg.	Sh/d. 112 lb.	Kroner/kg.	Öre/kg.	Sh/pence per 20 lb.
1948	122.1	—	71.2	160	23.10	23.27	13.19	29.96	3.94	194/0	4.18	257	35/1
1949	107.2	148	108.4	156	18.10	18.62	13.94	30.20	4.07	190/4	4.40	254	40/7
1950	164.7	144	122.1	162	18.00	18.39	17.79	28.98	3.91	194/4	4.47	253	46/3
1951	241.2	213	130.7	185	20.00	20.74	21.94	32.85	4.24	246/0	4.70	306	51/7
1952	284.9	204	123.2	201	17.80	18.28	27.08	25.70	4.47	255/8	4.94	356	54/8
1953	314.7	174	124.8	176	21.40	22.03	29.71	30.40	4.12	256/8	4.98	323	57/1
1954	349.7	211	131.0	179	21.60	22.13	24.40	30.90	4.01	225/9	5.54	328	49/0
1955	368.0	191	117.4	164	15.00	15.16	24.40	25.05	4.10	225/6	4.99	360	51/3
1956	408.8	186	127.8	174	14.40	15.17	29.96	[1]25.98	4.51	230/9	4.77	409	50/9
1956 I	420.0	177	123.7	168	10.90	11.47	25.75	22.47	4.23	223/3	4.72	391	[1]33/3
II	400.2	181	125.1	170	12.00	12.28	28.50	22.51	4.24	221/6	4.60	392	40/0
III	389.8	182	123.3	162	12.30	12.98	28.75	22.60	4.46	219/0	4.60	392	41/11
IV	387.1	175	121.5	162	14.40	15.13	28.00	22.18	4.46	229/3	4.60	392	40/8
V	399.3	175	121.9	166	15.50	16.36	29.00	23.32	4.49	243/0	4.60	394	39/7
VI	432.4	185	121.3	167	15.60	16.73	31.00	26.47	4.78	241/9	4.60	400	41/7
VII	413.5	200	126.9	177	15.20	16.48	32.50	27.65	4.77	243/0	4.60	406	40/9
VIII	395.2	215	135.6	—	16.20	16.81	32.50	26.89	4.64	230/0	4.60	405	41/11
IX	412.8	190	133.3	184	15.50	16.30	32.75	28.04	4.58	225/9	5.00	431	43/1
X	423.0	182	132.5	187	15.50	15.74	34.20	29.50	4.46	224/9	5.00	428	42/3
XI	413.4	185	134.5	186	14.20	14.95	30.34	29.72	4.35	239/6	5.05	425	43/5
XII	418.9	190	133.6	187	16.20	16.82	26.25	30.47	4.66	228/6	5.30	444	45/0
1957 I	463.4	193	131.9	181	17.30	17.81	29.50	30.64	4.77	237/0	5.30	441	43/9
II	526.1	202	125.3	176	16.30	17.17	28.75	32.45	4.53	233/6	5.30	...	41/9
III	499.8	202	123.3	168	16.80	17.28	27.00	29.19	4.00	217/6	5.30	...	36/8
IV	[1]489.0	215	...	169	17.40	17.96	...	28.50	3.66	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg												
1948	36.4	—	42.8	60.3	50.9	51.3	39.1	66.1	82.1	76.9	84.2	71.5	77.9
1949	31.9	51.3	60.8	53.8	39.9	41.0	37.8	65.4	77.3	69.0	80.8	62.5	82.1
1950	32.9	41.2	58.1	42.6	39.7	40.5	36.6	58.8	56.6	53.6	62.6	48.9	71.4
1951	48.2	60.9	62.2	48.7	44.1	45.7	45.1	68.8	61.4	67.8	65.8	59.1	79.6
1952	57.0	58.3	58.7	52.9	39.2	40.3	55.7	58.0	64.7	70.4	69.2	68.8	84.4
1953	62.9	49.7	59.4	46.3	47.2	48.6	61.1	68.1	59.6	70.7	69.7	62.4	88.1
1954	69.9	60.3	62.4	47.1	47.6	48.8	50.2	70.0	58.1	62.2	77.6	63.4	75.6
1955	62.8	54.6	55.9	43.1	33.1	33.4	50.2	55.9	59.4	62.1	69.9	69.8	79.1
1956	22.7	53.1	60.8	45.8	31.7	33.4	61.7	[1]58.3	65.3	63.6	66.8	79.1	78.3
1956 I	23.3	50.6	58.9	44.2	24.0	25.3	53.0	49.6	61.2	61.5	66.1	75.6	[1]51.3
II	22.2	51.7	59.6	44.7	26.5	27.1	58.6	49.7	61.4	61.0	64.4	75.8	61.7
III	21.6	52.0	58.7	42.6	27.1	28.6	59.2	49.9	64.6	60.4	64.4	75.8	64.7
IV	21.5	50.0	57.9	42.6	31.7	33.4	57.6	49.0	64.6	63.2	64.4	75.8	62.8
V	22.2	50.0	58.0	43.7	34.2	36.1	59.7	52.0	65.0	67.0	64.4	76.2	61.1
VI	24.0	52.9	57.8	43.9	34.4	36.9	63.8	59.5	69.2	66.6	64.4	77.3	64.2
VII	23.0	57.1	60.4	46.6	33.5	36.3	66.9	62.1	69.1	67.0	64.4	78.5	62.9
VIII	22.0	61.4	64.6	—	35.7	37.1	66.9	60.5	67.2	63.4	64.4	78.3	64.7
IX	22.9	54.3	63.5	48.4	34.2	35.9	67.4	63.3	66.3	62.2	70.0	83.3	66.5
X	23.5	52.0	63.1	49.2	34.2	34.7	70.4	67.2	64.6	61.9	70.0	82.8	65.2
XI	23.0	52.9	64.0	48.9	31.3	33.0	62.4	68.3	63.0	66.0	70.7	82.2	67.0
XII	23.3	54.3	63.6	49.2	35.7	37.1	54.0	70.0	67.5	63.0	74.2	85.8	69.4
1957 I	25.7	55.1	62.8	47.6	38.1	39.3	60.7	70.5	69.1	65.3	74.2	85.2	67.5
II	29.2	57.7	59.7	46.3	35.9	37.9	59.2	74.7	65.6	64.3	74.2	...	64.4
III	27.8	57.7	58.7	44.2	37.0	38.1	55.6	67.3	57.9	59.9	74.2	...	56.6
IV	[1]27.2	61.4	...	44.5	38.4	39.6	...	65.6	53.0	...	...	...	...

[1]Provisional. — [2]Monthly figures exclude payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Argentina : Barrows and gilts, Buenos Aires ; 1948 through 1954, 115-130 kg. ; 1955 through July 1956, 121-140 kg. ; from August 1956, over 140 kg. — **France** : Pigs, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris ; from May 1954, second class equivalent to former " first quality. " — **Germany, Western** : Pigs, well fleshed, 100-119.5 kg. ; 1948, four markets ; from 1949, 24 markets. **Netherlands** : Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. II - Barrows and gilts, wholesale price, Chicago. — **Australia** : Baconers, first and second export quality, 140-150 lb., wholesale price, Sydney. — **Canada** : Dressed, B.I., Toronto ; includes a premium of $1,00 per head. — **Denmark** : Price to producers paid by cooperative slaughterhouses ; 1948, 60-80 kg. ; after 1948, weight limits were gradually reduced ; from 1954, first class pigs, approximately 60-70 kg. — **Ireland, Rep. of** : Baconers, wholesale price, selected markets. — **Norway** : Pigs under 100 kg. ; price to producers, six largest cities. — **Sweden** : First class, average price to producers, including government subsidies. — **United Kingdom** : Baconers, England and Wales ; 1948 through June 1954, average of fixed prices of all pigs delivered to curers ; from July 1954, fat pigs, 200 lb. and over, live weight, selected auctions markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

[1]Chiffre provisoire. — [2]Les chiffres mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ».

Argentine : Châtrons et jeunes truies, Buenos Aires; de 1948 à fin 1954, 115-130 kg ; de 1955 à fin juillet 1956, 121-140 kg ; depuis août 1956, de plus de 140 kg. — **France** : Porcs de première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris ; depuis mai 1954, deuxième catégorie au lieu de première qualité. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Porcs de 110 à 119,5 kg ; 1948, quatre marchés ; depuis 1949, 24 marchés. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Châtrons et jeunes truies, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Australie** : Porcs à bacon, première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 140-150 lb. prix de gros, Sydney. — **Canada** : Porcs dépouillés, qualité B.I, Toronto ; y compris une prime de $1 par tête. — **Danemark** : Prix à la production payés par les abattoirs coopératifs ; 1948, 60-80 kg ; après 1948, les poids limites ont été graduellement diminués ; depuis 1954 porcs de première catégorie, environ 60-70 kg. — **Irlande, Rép. d'** : Porcs à bacon, prix de gros sur certains marchés. — **Norvège** : Porcs de moins de 100 kg, prix à la production, six villes principales. — **Suède** : Première qualité, prix moyen à la production y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni** : Porcs à bacon, prix moyen, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1948 à fin juin 1954, moyenne des prix fixés pour tous porcs livrés aux établissements de salaison ; depuis juillet 1954, porcs gras de 200 lb. et plus, poids vif, sur certains marchés aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du « FastockGuarantee Scheme ».

Table 20. - Coffee : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Café : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Belgium	Brazil	Colombia	El Salvador	France	Indonesia	Uganda	United States	
								I	II
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Francs/ kg.	*Cruzeiros/ 10 kg.*	*Pesos/ 12.5 kg.*	*U.S.dollars/ 46 kg.*	*Francs/ kg.*	*Rupiah/ 100 kg.*	*Sh/d per 112 lb.*	*Cents/lb.*	
1948	28.50	91.24	10.62	29.52	—	215	—	32.54	27.06
1949	36.06	111.27	13.87	34.50	—	275	—	37.41	31.76
1950	58.40	184.90	19.88	50.91	—	508	195/4	53.25	50.52
1951	62.04	194.01	24.02	55.51	—	529	310/0	58.74	54.20
1952	61.85	197.35	25.99	54.69	—	693	363/10	57.01	54.04
1953	65.15	228.63	27.80	57.21	—	743	358/0	59.82	57.93
1954	82.99	422.30	37.90	76.98	426	1 026	436/2	80.02	78.71
1955	61.00	411.25	31.98	58.80	310	730	263/3	64.57	57.09
1956	73.95	439.25	...	66.33	295	567	252/5	73.97	58.10
1956 I	65.00	375.25	32.96	62.20	285	613	245/5	66.00	53.43
II	73.00	405.00	39.68	66.60	274	648	250/8	73.05	56.80
III	69.00	400.00	36.54	66.69	278	599	244/5	70.75	55.45
IV	69.00	404.00	34.42	64.85	278	477	257/8	67.45	55.00
V	72.00	436.00	38.48	65.57	286	458	252/6	70.80	56.80
VI	78.00	454.50	44.75	69.39	290	510	254/11	76.65	58.71
VII	79.00	466.25	46.20	68.71	297	486	258/6	78.15	59.10
VIII	80.00	472.50	47.72	71.69	306	510	252/8	80.45	60.00
IX	78.00	473.75	46.26	69.66	317	557	250/10	81.08	60.90
X	79.00	466.00	...	57.68	310	588	256/11	78.28	60.30
XI	76.00	461.25	...	67.89	306	659	251/1	74.70	60.35
XII	72.00	457.25	...	65.24	314	695	254/1	70.30	60.30
1957 I	75.00	457.75	...	...	303	723	251/3	72.40	60.63
II	71.00	451.75	...	...	300	665	252/8	70.64	60.45
III	67.00	447.25	...	...	319	716	250/9	68.14	59.65
IV	66.00	...	...	...	328	752	254/5	65.45	59.38
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1948	65.0	49.3	48.5	64.2	—	81.1	—	71.7	57.9
1949	79.5	60.1	56.9	75.0	—	95.4	—	82.5	70.0
1950	116.8	99.9	81.6	110.7	—	133.7	53.8	117.4	111.4
1951	124.1	104.9	98.5	120.7	—	139.2	85.4	129.5	119.5
1952	123.7	106.7	106.6	118.9	—	72.1	100.3	125.7	119.1
1953	130.3	—	114.0	124.4	—	65.2	98.7	131.9	127.7
1954	166.0	—	155.5	167.3	121.7	90.0	120.2	176.4	173.5
1955	122.0	—	131.2	127.8	88.6	64.0	72.5	142.4	125.9
1956	147.9	—	...	144.2	84.3	49.7	69.6	163.1	128.1
1956 I	130.0	—	135.2	136.1	81.4	53.8	67.6	145.5	117.8
II	146.0	—	162.8	144.8	78.3	56.8	69.1	161.0	125.2
III	138.0	—	149.9	145.0	79.4	52.5	67.4	156.0	122.2
IV	138.0	—	141.2	141.0	79.4	41.8	71.0	148.7	121.3
V	144.0	—	157.9	142.5	81.7	40.2	69.6	156.1	125.2
VI	156.0	—	183.6	150.8	82.3	44.7	70.2	169.0	129.4
VII	158.0	—	189.5	149.4	84.9	42.6	71.2	172.3	130.3
VIII	160.0	—	195.8	155.8	87.4	44.7	69.6	177.4	132.3
IX	156.0	—	189.8	151.4	90.6	48.9	69.1	178.8	134.3
X	158.0	—	...	125.4	88.6	51.6	70.8	172.6	132.9
XI	152.0	—	...	147.6	87.4	57.8	69.2	164.7	133.0
XII	144.0	—	...	141.8	89.7	61.0	70.0	155.0	132.9
1957 I	150.0	—	...	...	86.6	63.4	69.2	159.6	133.7
II	142.0	—	...	...	85.7	58.3	69.6	155.7	133.3
III	134.0	—	...	...	91.1	62.8	69.1	150.2	131.5
IV	132.0	...	...	...	93.7	66.0	70.1	144.3	130.9

Belgium : Belgian Congo, Arabica, plantation crop, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil** : Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Colombia** : Manizales, parchment, average quality, wholesale price, domestic markets. — **El Salvador** : Washed, wholesale price, f.o.b. San Salvador. — **France** : Ivory Coast, Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre. — **Indonesia** : Robusta, wholesale price, Djakarta. — **Uganda** : Unwashed native Robusta, f.a.q., wholesale price, nearest delivery date, f.o.b. Mombasa. — **United States** : I - Colombian Manizales, spot price, New York. II - Santos No. 4, spot price, New York.

Belgique: Café congolais, Arabica, plantation européenne, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil** : Santos N° 4, prix de gros à Santos. — **Colombie** : Manizales, en parche, qualité courante, prix de gros sur les marchés nationaux. — **Salvador** : Café type lavé, prix de gros, f.o.b. San Salvador. — **France** : Côte-d'Ivoire, Robusta courant, en entrepôt, Le Havre. — **Indonésie** : Café Robusta, prix de gros à Djakarta. — **Ouganda** : Café type non lavé, Robusta de production indigène, franco quai, prix de gros pour livraison à la date la plus proche, f.o.b. Mombaza. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Manizales colombien, prix du disponible, New York. II - Santos N° 4 brésilien, prix du disponible, New York.

Table 21. - Cacao and tea : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Cacao et thé : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Cacao						Tea					
	Brazil	Ecuador	France	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II	Ceylon I	Ceylon II	India	Indonesia	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg.	Sucres/ 46 kg.	Francs/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per 112 lb.	Cents/lb.		Rupees/lb.		Rupees/ lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Sh/d per lb.	Cents/ lb
1948	145.56	423.17	—	222/6	39.0	39.7	1.74	1.50	[1]1.65	—	—	58.5
1949	67.19	235.49	20 320	190/4	21.2	21.6	2.11	1.88	1.94	365	—	56.4
1950	136.13	436.64	29 732	208/6	29.2	32.1	2.39	2.01	2.06	693	—	52.0
1951	159.61	465.88	33 768	285/6	35.1	35.5	2.12	1.95	1.83	701	[2]3/7.9	49.7
1952	163.00	454.36	35 224	301/9	35.8	35.4	2.06	1.53	1.40	912	3/0.4	41.6
1953	170.90	482.58	33 596	287/8	34.9	37.1	2.06	1.80	1.99	1 037	3/7.8	44.1
1954	407.09	729.16	54 075	467/6	55.7	57.8	2.65	2.53	3.10	1 469	5/3.3	65.6
1955	335.50	465.73	33 799	302/0	36.2	37.4	[2]2.32	[2]2.37	[2]2.61	1 459	[2]4/11.4	65.5
1956	252.82	...	21 928	221/7	25.5	27.3	[2]2.57	[2]1.88	[2]2.24	...	[2]4/10.4	50.0
1956 I	285.29	379.00	25 567	244/0	27.8	29.5	2.35	2.00	1.71	1 113	4/4.8	50.0
II	264.83	365.00	24 880	227/6	26.1	27.7	2.64	1.88	1.72	1 079	4/0.4	50.0
III	264.47	370.00	20 333	213/9	24.4	26.6	2.72	1.99	1.68	1 003	4/5.3	48.0
IV.	239.90	344.00	20 031	208/6	23.5	25.8	2.64	1.88	1.71	927	4/10.7	48.0
V.	236.88	342.00	20 836	214/9	24.4	26.2	2.11	1.66	1.46	956	4/9.3	48.0
VI.	248.89	366.00	22 848	220/0	25.7	27.2	2.14	1.81	2.10	958	4/1.6	50.0
VII	262.56	363.00	22 848	228/9	27.1	28.6	2.12	1.68	2.51	979	3/10.0	50.0
VIII	262.51	362.00	22 747	233/4	26.6	28.3	2.39	1.64	2.71	980	4/2.5	48.0
IX	254.71	...	22 646	229/2	25.8	28.0	2.96	1.76	2.47	978	5/2.8	46.0
X	239.49	...	20 333	211/2	24.3	26.3	3.04	1.99	2.53	968	5/11.5	48.0
XI.	247.56	...	20 333	216/5	25.2	27.2	3.07	2.16	2.53	...	6/2.3	54.0
XII	244.70	...	19 730	212/11	25.0	26.6	2.64	2.12	2.55	...	6/3.1	60.0
1957 I	218.86	...	18 623	189/2	22.5	23.7	2.63	2.22	2.36	...	5/10.6	60.0
II	...	...	18 221	185/0	22.1	22.7	2.48	2.13	2.11	...	4/10.0	62.0
III	...	...	18 121	182/6	21.9	22.5	2.05	1.89	1.84	...	3/11.6	62.0
IV.	...	...	20 233	[2]199/7	24.5	25.5	1.67	1.83	1.58	...	3/7.4	55.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1948	52.5	68.1	—	88.3	86.0	87.5	115.9	99.9	[1]109.7	—	—	129.0
1949	24.2	37.9	58.1	69.2	46.7	47.6	125.5	111.8	118.2	123.1	—	124.3
1950	49.1	69.7	84.9	57.5	64.4	70.8	110.6	93.1	95.4	182.4	—	114.6
1951	57.5	67.5	96.5	78.7	77.4	78.3	98.2	90.3	84.7	184.5	[2]113.0	109.6
1952	58.7	65.8	100.6	83.2	78.9	78.0	95.4	70.8	64.8	85.3	94.1	91.7
1953	—	69.9	96.0	79.3	76.9	81.8	95.4	83.3	92.1	91.0	112.7	97.2
1954	—	105.7	154.5	128.8	122.8	127.4	122.7	117.1	143.6	128.9	162.8	144.6
1955	—	67.5	96.6	83.2	79.8	82.4	[2]107.3	[2]109.8	[2]120.7	128.0	[2]152.8	144.4
1956	—	...	62.7	61.1	56.2	60.2	[2]119.0	[2]87.1	[2]103.7	...	[2]150.2	110.2
1956 I	—	54.9	73.0	67.2	61.3	65.0	108.8	92.6	79.2	97.6	135.8	110.2
II	—	52.9	71.1	62.7	57.5	61.1	122.2	87.0	79.6	94.6	124.5	110.2
III	—	53.6	58.1	58.9	53.8	58.6	125.9	92.1	77.8	88.0	137.1	105.8
IV.	—	49.9	57.2	57.5	51.8	56.9	122.2	87.0	79.2	81.3	151.0	105.8
V.	—	49.6	59.5	59.2	53.8	57.8	97.7	76.9	67.6	83.9	147.4	105.8
VI.	—	53.0	65.3	60.6	56.7	60.0	99.1	83.8	97.2	84.0	127.6	110.2
VII	—	52.6	65.3	63.0	59.7	63.1	98.2	77.8	116.2	85.9	118.3	110.2
VIII	—	52.5	65.0	64.3	58.6	62.4	110.7	75.9	125.5	86.0	129.9	105.8
IX	—	...	64.7	62.9	56.9	61.7	137.0	81.5	114.4	85.8	161.5	101.4
X	—	...	58.1	58.2	53.6	58.0	140.7	92.1	117.1	84.9	183.9	105.8
XI	—	...	58.1	59.6	55.6	60.0	142.1	100.0	117.1	...	191.1	119.0
XII	—	...	56.4	58.7	55.1	58.6	122.2	98.2	118.1	...	193.2	132.3
1957 I	—	...	53.2	52.1	49.6	52.2	121.8	102.8	109.3	...	181.6	132.3
II	...	...	52.1	51.0	48.7	50.0	114.8	98.6	97.7	...	149.2	136.7
III	...	...	51.8	50.3	48.3	49.6	94.9	87.5	85.2	...	112.4	136.7
IV.	...	...	57.8	[2]55.0	54.0	56.2	77.3	84.7	73.1	...	111.6	121.3

[1]Crop year from this year forward : April-March. — [2]From 16 April, when auction resumed. — [3]Provisional.

CACAO

Brazil : Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **Ecuador** : Average wholesale price, Guayaquil. — **France** : Ivory Coast, wholesale price, ex warehouse, Le Havre. — **United Kingdom** : Accra, spot price, London ; 1948 through October 1950, government fixed price. — **United States** : I - Bahia, spot price, New York. II - Accra, spot price, New York.

TEA

Ceylon : I - Tea for export, high-grown, auction price, Colombo. - II - Tea for export, low-grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India** : Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **Indonesia** : Broken Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Fannings and Broken Pekoe, unit value, f.o.b. — **United Kingdom** : Average auction price, London. — **United States** : Ceylon and India, black, standard grade, composite price, ex warehouse, New York.

[1]Campagne agricole, à partir de cette année avril à fin mars. — [2]A partir du 16 avril, date à laquelle les ventes aux enchères ont repris. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

CACAO

Brésil : Qualité supérieure, prix de gros à Bahia. — **Equateur** : Prix de gros moyen à Guayaquil. — **France**: Cacao de la Côte-d'Ivoire, prix de gros, à l'entrepôt, Le Havre. — **Royaume-Uni** : Accra, prix du disponible, Londres; de 1948 à fin octobre 1950, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Bahia, prix du disponible, New York. - II - Accra, prix du disponible, New York.

THÉ

Ceylan : I - Thé d'altitude, pour l'exportation, cours des enchères à Colombo. — II - Thé de basses terres, pour l'exportation, cours des enchères à Colombo. — **Inde** : Thé pour l'exportation, cours des enchères à Calcutta. — **Indonésie** : Thé « Broken Orange Pekoe », « Orange Pekoe », Pekoe Fannings », et « Broken Pekoe », valeur unitaire, f.o.b. — **Royaume-Uni** : Moyenne des prix des enchères à Londres. — **Etats- Unis**: Thés de Ceylan et de l'Inde, noirs, de qualité moyenne, moyenne des prix à l'entrepôt, New York.

Table 22. - Tobacco : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Tabac : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Brazil	Canada	India	Italy	S. and N.W. Rhodesia	Turkey	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales						
	Cruzeiros/ metric ton	Cents/ lb.	Rupees lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Pence/ lb.	Kurus/ kg.	Cents/ lb.
1948	10 585	[1]39.70	2.44	[1]21 645	[1]32.55	351	[1]48.2
1949	10 277	39.70	2.64	18 500	31.86	333	45.9
1950	11 149	42.60	3.06	18 500	37.65	344	51.7
1951	11 770	43.05	3.15	18 500	34.58	332	51.1
1952	11 454	40.65	3.00	19 425	42.83	310	49.9
1953	17 790	42.82	[1]3.32	19 425	39.70	337	52.3
1954	20 386	42.10	[1]3.59	23 800	38.35	383	51.1
1955	26 483	42.78	[1]3.11	23 800	40.46	394	[1]53.1
1956	34 195	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	27 409	42.78	—	23 800	—	463	51.3
II	22 761	42.78	3.06	23 800	—	448	35.4
III	21 318	42.78	3.06	23 800	—	441	—
IV	25 446	42.78	3.00	23 800	31.78	477	—
V	22 246	42.78	—	23 800	32.06	434	54.0
VI	32 141	42.78	—	23 800	35.71	447	51.0
VII	32 814	42.78	3.06	23 800	36.21	541	48 0
VIII	34 837	42.78	3.06	23 800	33.24	398	50.1
IX	36 872	42.78	2.75	23 800	34.13	443	53.4
X	40 247	...	—	23 800	28.39	400	53.0
XI	37 049	...	2.75	...	19.36	416	47.9
XII	36 894	...	—	...	—	...	61.0
1957 I	...	...	2.75	...	—	...	52.7
II	...	...	1.19	...	—	...	34.0
III	...	...	3.22	...	38.13	...	—
IV	...	...	3.19	...	39.44	...	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.						
1948	57.2	[1]87.5	162.4	[1]37.6	[1]120.5	125.4	[1]106.3
1949	55.5	79.6	160.7	31.4	107.8	118.9	101.2
1950	60.3	88.9	141.7	29.6	96.8	122.8	114.0
1951	63.6	95.7	145.8	29.6	88.9	118.6	112.7
1952	61.9	91.7	138.9	31.1	110.2	110.7	110.0
1953	—	96.8	[1]153.7	31.1	102.1	117.8	115.3
1954	—	95.4	[1]166.2	38.1	98.6	136.8	112.7
1955	—	95.4	[1]144.0	38.1	104.1	140.7	[1]117.1
1956	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956 I	—	95.4	—	38.1	—	165.4	113.1
II	—	95.4	141.7	38.1	—	160.0	78.0
III	—	95.4	141.7	38.1	—	157.5	—
IV	—	95.4	138.9	38.1	81.7	170.4	—
V	—	95.4	—	38.1	82.5	155.0	119.1
VI	—	95.4	—	38.1	91.8	159.6	112.4
VII	—	95.4	141.7	38.1	93.1	193.2	105.8
VIII	—	95.4	141.7	38.1	85.5	142.1	110.5
IX	—	95.4	127.3	38.1	87.8	158.2	117.7
X	—	...	—	38.1	73.0	142 9	116.8
XI	—	...	127.3	...	49.8	148.6	105.6
XII	—	...	—	...	—	...	134.5
1957 I	...	...	127.3	...	—	...	116.2
II	...	...	55.0	...	—	...	75.0
III	...	...	149.0	...	98 1	...	—
IV	...	...	147.6	...	101.4	...	—

[1]Season average price from this year forward : Canada, October-September,: Italy, November-October ; Rhodesia, March-September ; United States, July-June. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Provisional.

Brazil : Leaf, average export unit value. — **Canada** : Average price to producers. — **India** : Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, 1st grade, wholesale price, f.o.b. Indian ports, Guntur. — **Italy** : Kentucky, second grade, third class, fixed price paid to producers by Tobacco Monopoly. — **Southern and North-Western Rhodesia** : Flue-cured, auction price. — **Turkey** : Leaf, average export unit value. — **United States** : Types 11-37, average price received by farmers.

[1]Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Canada, d'octobre à fin septembre ; Italie, de novembre à fin octobre ; Rhodésie, de mars à fin septembre ; Etats-Unis, de juillet à fin juin. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Brésil : Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. — **Canada** : Prix moyen à la production. — **Inde** : Tabac de Virginie *flue-cured*, reséché, de première qualité, prix de gros, f.o.b. ports indiens, à Guntur. — **Italie** : Tabac de Kentucky de deuxième qualité, troisième classe, prix à la production fixé par le Monopole des tabacs. — **Rhodésie du Sud et du Nord-Ouest** : Tabac *flue-cured*, prix aux enchères. — **Turquie** : Tabac en feuilles, moyenne de la valeur unitaire des exportations. — **Etats-Unis** : Types 11-37, prix moyen à la production.

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers numbers 7-12 of Volume V and numbers 1-6 of Volume VI

	V	VI
ARTICLES		
Functions of a world food reserve	7	
Problems of over-all and agricultural programming	8	
The world food and agricultural situation	9	
Geneva meeting of experts on agricultural producer prices	9	
Food consumption since the war	10	
An international comparison of trends in cereal yields during 1920-55, and outlook	11,12	
Sampling methods and censuses		1
Report of the expert working party on agricultural support measures		3
Meeting of experts on international index numbers of agricultural production		3
Prices of agricultural products in Europe, 1955/56		4
Long-range Projection of Food Consumption		6
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Per caput fiber consumption levels	12	
A comparison of fruit consumption trends in the United Kingdom and other countries		2
COMMODITY NOTES		
Quarterly notes on commodity markets		3
BREAD GRAIN		
World trade in wheat and rye	11	
COARSE GRAIN		
Prices		3
U.S. farm program and legislation	8	
CACAO		
FAO Cacao Study Group	10,12	
Prices		3
COFFEE		
Outlook	10	
Prices	10	
Production	10	
COTTON		
Consumption		5
Prices		3,5
Supplies		5
DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Butter		
Prices		3
Milk		
Dried milk		6
EGGS		
Trade		1
FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS		
Coconuts and coconut oil		
FAO meeting on coconut problems		2
Prices	9,12	3,5
Recent Market Development		6
Situation and outlook		
Lauric acid oil	12	
Olive oil		5
Vegetable oil output	9	
World trade	9,12	5
FIBERS		
Jute		3
Prices		3
Long vegetable fibers		1
Consumption		1,3
Price		1
Production		
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
Dried fruit		
Raisins	10	
Other dried fruit	10	
MEAT		
Production	8	5
Prices	8	5
Trade	8	5
RICE		
CCP Consultative Subcommittee on Economic Aspects of Rice	12	
European Common Market		6
Group of experts on rice grading and standardization	12	
Prices	9	3
Production		3
Rice countries and the International Wheat Agreement	8	
Rice meetings	9	
Supplies	11	3
Trade	8,11	3
Short Notes		6
RUBBER		
Prices		3
SILK		
Consumption	7	
Outlook	7	
Prices	7	
Supplies	7	
SUGAR		
Consumption	11	3
Outlook		3
Prices		3
Production	11	3
Stocks		3
TEA		
Developments in producing countries	8	
Prices	8	3,6
Trade	8	6
Supply/Demand Position		6
TOBACCO		
Consumption		1
Outlook		1
Prices		1
Production		1
Stocks		1
Supplies		1
Trade		1
WHEAT		
Prices		3
Production		2
Supply and demand	9	2
Trade	7,9	2
U.S. farm program and legislation	8	
COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS		
Report of the 27th Session	7	
Report of the 28th Session		4
FAO Commodity Groups		4
STATISTICS		
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Tractors in use in agriculture	7	
Index numbers of food and total agricultural production	8	
Consumption of fertilizers		1
Index numbers of agricultural production		2,5
PRODUCTION		
Revised production data	7–12	1–6
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao beans	11	
Coffee	11	
Tea	11	
Wine	11	
Fibers		
Abaca, sisal, henequen		5
Cotton		5
Flax		5
Hemp		5
Jute		5
Rayon		5
Fruit		
Apples	12	
Bananas	7	
Citrus fruit		6
Dates	9	
Figs	9	
Grapes	9	
Pears	12	
Raisins	9	
Grain		
Barley	8,12	2
Maize	8,12	2,6
Millet and sorghum	8	
Oats	8,12	2,6
Rice	9,12	3,6
Rye	9,11	3,6
Wheat	9,11	3,6
Livestock and products		
Buffaloes	12	
Cattle	9	3
Pigs	8	1
Sheep	12	5
Chickens	7	2
Ducks	7	2
Geese	7	2
Turkeys	7	2
Butter	11	
Cheese	9	
Dairy products	7,10	1,4
Eggs, Hen		2
Meat	7,10,12	1,4
Milk	7,8	6
Wool		5

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	V	VI
Oilseeds and oil		
Copra	10	
Cottonseed	10	4
Groundnuts	10	4
Linseed	10	4
Olives and olive oil	10	4
Palm kernels and palm oil	10	
Rapeseed	10	4
Sesame	10	4
Soybeans	10	4
Sunflowerseed	10	4
Pulses		
Broad beans		3
Chick-peas		3
Dry beans		2
Dry peas		3
Lentils		3
Roots and tubers		
Cassava		1
Potatoes	7	1
Sweet potatoes and yams		1
Rubber		5
Sugar	8	2
Tobacco	11	6
Vegetables		
Onions	12	
TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao beans	11	6,3
Coffee	11	6,3
Tea	11	6,3
Fibers		
Cotton	9	2,5
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	9	6,3
Oranges and tangerines	9	6,3

	V	VI
Grain		
Barley	8,12	2,5
Maize	8,12	2,5
Oats	8,12	2,5
Rice	7–12	1–6
Rye	8,12	2,5
Wheat and wheat flour	7–12	1–6
Livestock products		
Butter	7	1
Cheese	7	1
Eggs		2,5
Meat	7	1
Milk	8	1
Wool	9,12	2,5
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra and coconut oil	10	4
Cottonseed and oil		4
Groundnuts and oil	10	4
Linseed and oil	10	4
Olive oil	10	4
Palm kernels and oil	10	4
Palm oil	10	4
Soybeans and oil	10	4
Sugar	8,11	3
Tobacco	11	3,6
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		2,5
Series of international significance	7–12	1–6
PRICES		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cacao, tea	11	6
Coffee	**11**	6
Feedstuffs, miscellaneous	8	2

	V	VI
Fibers		
Cotton	11	5
Fibers, miscellaneous	11	5
Grain		
Barley	8	2
Maize	8	2
Oats	8	2
Rice	9	3
Rye	9	3
Wheat	9	3
Livestock products		
Butter	12	
Cheese	12	
Eggs	12	
Meat		
Beef	7	1,6
Pigs	7	1,6
Poultry	12	
Sheep and lambs	7	1,6
Milk	12	
Wool	11	5
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	10	4
Oilseeds	10	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	7	1,5
Rubber	11	5
Tobacco	11	6
Index numbers		
Agricultural wholesale prices	9	3
Prices of fats and oils and oilseeds	10	4
Prices received and prices paid by farmers	7	1
Retail food prices and cost of living	11	5
Maritime freight rates	10	4

SALES AGENTS FOR FAO PUBLICATIONS

Argentina : Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires. — **Australia :** H.A. Goddard Pty. Ltd., 255ª George Street, Sydney. — **Austria :** Wilhelm Frick Buchhandlung, Graben 27, Vienna 1. — **Belgium:** Agence et Messageries de la Presse, 14-22 rue du Persil, Brussels. — **Brazil:** Livraria Agir, Rua Mexico 98-B, Rio de Janeiro. — **Burma :** (Wholesale) Orient Longmans Ltd., 17 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13, India. — **Canada :** The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2, Ontario ; Periodica, 5112 Av. Papineau, Montreal 34. — **Ceylon :** (Wholesale) Orient Longmans Ltd., 17 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13, India. — **Chile :** Sala y Vila Ltda., Bandera 140-F, Casilla 180D, Santiago. — **Colombia :** "Agricultura Tropical." Carrera 13, No. 13-17, Bogotá; Libreria Central, Calle 14, No. 6-88, Bogotá. — **Costa Rica :** Trejos Hermanos, Apartado 1313, San José. — **Cuba :** René de Smedt, La Casa Belga, O'Reilly 455, Havana. — **Denmark :** Ejnar Munksgaard, Norregade 6, Copenhagen K. — **Ecuador :** "La Hacienda," Escobedo No. 1003 y P. Icaza, Casilla No. 3983, Guayaquil; Libreria Muñoz Hnos. y Cía., Apartado 522, Quito. — **Egypt :** Librairie de la Renaissance d'Egypte, 9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo. — **El Salvador :** Manuel Navas y Cía. 1ª Avenida Sur 35, San Salvador. — **Finland :** Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki. — **France :** Les Editions A. Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e. — **Germany :** Paul Parey, Lindenstrasse 44-47, Berlin SW 68. — **Greece :** "Eleftheroudakis," Constitution Square, Athens. — **Guatemala :** Sociedad Económico Financiera, Edificio Briz, Despacho 207, 6ª Av. 14-33, Zona I, Guatemala. — **Haiti :** Max Bouchereau, Librairie "A la Caravelle," B. P. IIIB, Port-au-Prince. — **Hong Kong :** Swindon Book Co., 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon. — **Iceland :** Halldor Jonsson, Mjostraeti 2, Reykjavik ; Jonsson & Juliusson, Garðastraeti 2, Reykjavik. — **India :** Orient Longmans Ltd., 17 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13 ; Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay ; 36 A Mount Road, Madras ; 17/60 Sanyasiraju Street, Gandhinagar, Vijayawada 2 , Kanson House, Delhi-Ajmeri Gate Scheme, New Delhi ; Retail agent : Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi ; 17 Park Street, Calcutta. — **Iraq :** Mackenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad. — **Ireland :** The Controller, Stationery Office, Dublin. — **Israel:** Blumstein's Bookstores, Ltd., P. O. Box 4154, Tel Aviv. — **Italy:** Libreria Internazionale U. Hoepli, Galleria Piazza Colonna, Rome ; A.E.I.O.U. Via Meravigli 16, Milan. — **Japan :** Maruzen Company Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. — **Lebanon :** Librairie Universelle, Av. des Français, Beirut. — **Mexico :** Manuel Gómez Pezuela e Hijo, Donceles 12, Mexico, D. F. — **Netherlands :** N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague. — **New Zealand :** Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd., Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Timaru. — **Norway :** Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Kr. Augustsgt, 7ª Oslo. — **Pakistan :** W. F. Jeffrey Ltd., 254 Ingle Road, Karachi. — **Panama :** Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones, J. Menendez, Plaza de Arango No. 3, Panama. — **Paraguay :** Agencia de Librerias de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción. — **Peru :** Librería Internacional del Perú, S. A., Casilla 1417, Lima. — **Philippines :** The Modern Book Company, 518-520 Rizal Avenue, Manila. — **Portugal:** Livraria Bertrand, S.A.R.L. Rua Garrett 73-75, Lisbon. — **Spain :** José Bosch Librero, Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona; Libreria Mundi-Prensa, Lagasca 38, Madrid; Librería General, Indipendencia, 8, Saragossa. — **Sweden:** C.E. Fritze, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm 16; Gumperts A B, Goteborg; Henrik Lindstahls Bokhandel, Odengatan 22 Stockholm. — **Switzerland:** Librairie Payot, S.A., Lausanne and Geneva; Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zurich 1. — **Syria:** Librairie Universelle, Av. Fouad 1er, B. P.336, Damascus. — **Taiwan:** The World Book Company Ltd., 99 Chungking South Road, Section 1, Taipeh. — **Thailand :** Requests for FAO publications should be addressed to: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok. — **Tunisia :** Victor Boukhors, 4 rue Nocard, Tunis. — **Turkey:** Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. — **Union of South Africa:** Van Schaik's Book Store, Pty., Ltd., P. O. Box 724, Pretoria. — **United Kingdom :** H. M. Stationery Office P. O. Box 569, London S. E. 1. — **United States of America :** Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. — **Uruguay :** Hector d'Elia, Oficina de Representación de Editoriales, Plaza Cagancha, Terazije 27/11, 1342, Montevideo. — **Venezuela :** Suma, S. A., Sabana Grande 102, "El Recreo," Caracas. — **Yugoslavia:** Drzavno Preduzece, Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Belgrade ; Cankarjeva Zalozba, P.O. Box 41, Ljubljana. — **Other Countries :** Requests from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to : Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

FAO publications are priced in U.S. dollars and pounds sterling. Payment to FAO sales agents may be made in local currencies.

STABILIMENTO TIPO-LITOGRAFICO FAUSTO FAILLI - ROMA

FAO COMMODITY POLICY STUDIES

This series of analytical studies of national and international policies for agricultural products now consists of the following titles :

No. 1 A Reconsideration of the Economics of the International Wheat Agreement. 1952. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.50 or 2s. 6d.

No. 2 Survey of National Measures for Controlling Farm Prices in Western European Countries. 1953. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.75 or 3s. 9d.

No. 3 The Long-term Contract. 1953. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.50 or 2s. 6d.

No. 4 Observations on the Proposed International Sugar Agreement. 1953. Available in English, French and Spanish. $0.25 or 1s. 3d.

No. 5 Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses. 1954. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.50 or 2s. 6d.

No. 6 Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-developed Countries : A Pilot Study in India. 1955. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $1.00 or 5s.

No. 7 The Stabilization of the International Trade in Rice : A Report on Possible Measures. 1955. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.50 or 2s. 6d.

No. 8 The International Effects of National Grain Policies. 1955. Available in English, French, and Spanish. $0.25 or 1s. 3d.

No. 9 The Stabilization of the Olive Oil Market. 1955. Available in English, French and Spanish, $1.00 or 5s.

No. 10 Functions of a World Food Reserve - Scope and Limitations. 1956. Available in English, French and Spanish. $1.00 or 5s.

★ ★ ★

FAO COMMODITY BULLETINS

This is a series of comprehensive studies reviewing production and trade developments in individual commodities. A list of the more recent Bulletins follows. (The letters E, F, S indicate separate editions in English, French, and Spanish.)

No. 22 — Sugar (September 1952 ; EF)	$0.50 or 2s. 6d.
No. 22 — Fruit and Vegetables - Europe (October 1952 ; EF)	$0.50 or 2s. 6d.
No. 24 — Dairy Products (February 1953 ; ES)	$0.50 or 2s. 6d.
No. 25 — Per Caput Fiber Consumption Levels (March 1954 ; Trilingual in English, French, and Spanish)	$0.50 or 2s. 6d.
No. 26 — Natural and Man-made Fibers : A Review (November 1954 ; EFS)	$0.75 or 3s. 9d.
No. 27 — Cacao : A Review of Current Trends in Production, Price, and Consumption (November 1955 ; ES ; French in preparation)	$1.00 or 5s.
No. 28 — Jute : A Survey of Markets Manufacturing and Production (1957 ; E)	$0.75 or 3s. 9d.